

DAILY REPORT

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ZHANG WENJIN DEPARTS UN SESSION FOR ROME

OW040150 Beijing XINHUA in English 0129 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] United Nations, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Wenjin, vice foreign minister and chairman of the Chinese delegation to the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly, left New York for Rome this evening. Zhang Wenjin had been here to attend the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS UN DEVELOPMENT OFFICIAL

OW021302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Chen Muhua talked with Nessim Shallon, resident coordinator of the United Nations system's operational activities for development and resident representative of the United Nations Development Program, in the Great Hall of the People here today. Mr Shallon briefed the vice-premier on the work of the offices of organizations of the United Nations system in Beijing.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT HEADS MEET IN AUSTRALIA

OW051801 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Melbourne, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Leaders of the 41 Commonwealth countries reviewed the world political situation during the two-day round-table discussions at the 1981 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM), which opened here on September 30.

They expressed concern over the deterioration of the international situation in the past two years since the last CHOGM held in Lusaka in 1979 and over the tension between the superpowers. Some speakers condemned the Soviet Union for wishing to extend its creed and its power to other countries. They particularly referred to the invasion and occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of Singapore, said in a speech on the developments of the situation in Asia that "the most significant development since the American withdrawal from Vietnam in April 1975 has been the swift and confident moves by the Soviet Union into strategic areas vacated by the departing Americans." The Soviet Union, he said, first "underwrote the invasion (of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese) with a guarantee of a treaty of peace and friendship in November 1978." Then, "the Soviets themselves moved troops into Afghanistan in December 1979." He believes that the Vietnamese "face a bleak future" in Kampuchea while the Soviets themselves are "entangled in Afghanistan" and "confronted by a Polish upheaval" which make "more urgent claims on Soviet military and economic resources."

R.D. Muldoon, prime minister of New Zealand, said in his speech that "when I considered what had changed in the two years since the Lusaka meeting, I concluded that the single most unsettling influence on the world political scene has been Soviet expansionism; the sustained push for military influence around the Soviet Union's huge borders and beyond." "Soviet expansionism is also making its mark in the Pacific," he said. "The Soviet foothold at Cam Ranh Bay has already cast a shadow over the Pacific north and south," he added.

"From Soviet-dominated Afghanistan the already vulnerable Gulf states now perceive a serious potential threat. This must concern all of us who depend upon secure lines of supply in our oil imports," he said.

According to a spokesman of the secretariat of the Commonwealth, the need for the Western countries to counteract growing Soviet military power was emphasized by several speakers at the meeting.

On southern Africa, according to Shridath Ramphal, secretary-general of the Commonwealth, the apartheid system of South Africa and its aggressive external policies were condemned, and the Commonwealth leaders were unanimous "in their objectives to give Namibia its full sovereign and unfettered independence" and "in their recognition that a solution must be based on the United Nations Resolution 435." The Commonwealth leaders also believed that it was necessary "to redouble international efforts to secure Namibia's independence by internationally accepted means." They were "reassured" by the "progress" made by the U.N. contact group of five Western countries (U.S., Britain, France, West Germany and Canada), but were "concerned" that the progress on Namibia's independence was too slow and their response was one "of determination that the pace must be quickened," Ramphal said.

Discussions on economic issues which began last Friday (October 2) was resumed this afternoon and will dominate the round-table discussions here before the meeting ends on October 7. Relations between the developed and developing countries (the North-South dialogue) is the main topic. In a declaration issued in Canberra on October 3, the leaders stressed the necessity to vitalise the dialogue between developed and developing countries.

ATLANTIC TREATY ASSOCIATION MEETING OPENS

British Parliamentarian Speaks

OW010905 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] London, September 30 (XINHUA) -- "The enormous Soviet investment in military hardware poses a serious problem for the West" and the West should respond with "an effective defence capability," declared leader of the British House of Commons Francis Pym here today. He made these remarks while addressing the opening session of an annual assembly of the Atlantic Treaty Association, a non-governmental body working for furthering the goals of the Western alliance. At present, Pym said, the West was "faced with maintaining the credibility of deterrence at a time of economic recession and enormous increases in the prices of weaponry." However, to deter the Soviet Union, "the West must depend on an effective defence capability," he stressed.

Pym indicated that the Soviet Union had for over a decade devoted over one-eighth of its entire economic output to defence while the West had devoted less than half that amount. Apart from its SS-18, SS-19 and SS-20 missiles and its superiority in armour and aircraft of the order of 2 or 3 to 1 on the central European front, the Soviet Union has "built up one of the most formidable navies the world has ever seen which cruises the world's oceans and provides their other forces with the capacity to operate at long range," he added.

Pym said, unilateral disarmament as advocated by some quarters in the country, would "reduce the incentive for the Soviet Union to limit its nuclear weaponry." "The only outcome of unilateralism would be to convince the Soviet Union that, given sufficient intransigence on their part, the West will disarm itself," he said.

He accused the Soviet Union of taking advantage of the misunderstanding, and of the public support in the West for detente to make gains in the Third World. The West was taken wholly unaware and angered by Soviet and Cuban actions in Africa and by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, he said.

Pym stated that the West should "contain and limit as far as possible the Soviet ability to exploit the political and economic uncertainties of the Third World."

Pym said that "Western reactions to any outside intervention would be clearer, firmer, quicker and more coherent now than they were after the invasions of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan." He said the West, both NATO and the European Community, should increase their coordination on major international issues.

Issues Communiqué

OW021906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] London, October 2 (XINHUA) -- "A clear awareness of Soviet Russia's worldwide imperialistic aims dominated the discussion" at the 3-day annual assembly of the Atlantic Treaty Association (ATA) which closed here today, says a communique issued by the assembly.

The communique adds: "There is no real dispute about the Soviet challenge, or about the vulnerability of the West to instabilities in the Third World. Nor is there any lessening of the inter-penetration of the economies of the Atlantic area or of their dedication to common political goals. The argument is about methods and money. These are very important questions but they are manageable."

Addressing the assembly this morning, Humphrey Atkins, lord privy seal and deputy foreign secretary of Britain, warned against optimism about the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva, saying "when the negotiations on TNF (theatre nuclear forces) begin on 30 November we will discover whether the Soviet Union's practical proposals match their rhetoric," he said.

In a speech delivered at the assembly yesterday, Peter Blaker, British minister of state for the armed forces, emphatically pointed out: "If the Western Allies had been strong and united in the 1930's the Second World War could have been avoided. If the Western Allies are strong and united in the 1980's another world conflict is also preventable."

An international non-governmental body, the ATA is composed of national organizations from NATO's fifteen members countries. Set up in 1954, the association aims at informing the public in the Allied countries on the objectives of the alliance and the coordinated national efforts made accordingly.

NATIONAL DAY FESTIVITIES HELD IN ASIA

OW021630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Embassy in Thailand held a reception yesterday to mark the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Among those present on the occasion were Thai Acting Prime Minister Praman Adireksan, Deputy Prime Minister Soem Na Nakhon, Speaker of the National Assembly Marin Hongsakul and former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan.

Chinese Embassies in Burma, Sri Lanka and India also held receptions to celebrate Chinese National Day.

WESTERN MEDIA REPORT YE JIANYING'S TAIWAN PROPOSAL

OW051603 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Leading media channels in the United States, Western Europe and Australia have carried reports on a talk by Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, on the return of Taiwan to the motherland.

On Sept. 30, the day Ye Jianying gave his talk, U.S. State Department spokesman Alan Romberg told a news conference that the U.S. Government had noted the statement was consistent with previous Chinese Government statements on reunification. "The relationship between the People's Republic of China and Taiwan is something for the Chinese themselves to work out," Romberg said. "Our only interest in the Taiwan question is that it be settled peacefully."

The main content of the talk was reported by leading U.S. newspapers such as the New York TIMES, Washington POST, WALL STREET JOURNAL and Los Angeles TIMES. ABC and CBS television networks also gave reports about the talk.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL quoted Western diplomats as saying that China's latest terms for reunification with Taiwan were its most generous offer yet. The paper said the Chinese offer "isn't just a propaganda device."

An official from West Germany's Federal Government's press and information office said China's proposal on national reunification would win sympathy from the German people and the reunification of China would be appreciated by the German people.

Germany's BONNER GENERAL ANZEIGER said the proposal offered by Beijing for talks on Taiwan's return to the motherland has aroused great interest in Bonn. A German financial expert said China's reunification proposal has aroused inspirations in West Germany's economic circles.

Commenting on Ye Jianying's speech, an Oct. 1 British TIMES editorial said China had put forward a "new and far more generous proposal" and that "the appeal stresses patriotism and national progress."

Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES published the text of Ye Jianying's speech headlined "Chinese Unity Opens a New and Glorious Page of History."

THE GUARDIAN called Ye Jianying's talk "a statement of masterly benevolence."

Newspapers in France, Italy, Austria, Belgium, Greece, Finland and other countries devoted great coverage to Ye Jianying's talk.

France's LE MONDE pointed out that Ye Jianying's talk had "once again in a spectacular way put forth the policy of national reconciliation and reunification to the Taiwan authorities."

LA REPUBLICA in Italy reported that this talk was the "most generous proposal" offered by the People's Republic of China.

Australia's THE AGE said in an Oct. 2 editorial that the proposal raised by Ye Jianying in his talk was "perfectly reasonable, significant and generous."

COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S ECONOMIC POLICY

OW052133 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Commentary from the "International Current Events" program entitled "Reagan's Economic Rejuvenation Plans Are in Trouble"]

[Text] In a nationwide telecast address delivered on 24 September, U.S. President Reagan announced a series of plans seeking budget cuts and calling on Congress to trim expenditures for the 1982 fiscal year by \$13 billion, including \$2 billion from military spending. The new proposals also called for increasing the deficit set for fiscal 1982 from the original estimate of \$42.5 billion to \$43.1 billion.

The new budget cut proposals specifically called for trimming the 1982 appropriations for most government agencies and programs by 12 percent; reducing the federal work force by 75,000 jobs during the next 3 years; dismantling the Departments of Energy and Education; reducing federal loan guarantees; and reforming government benefit plans and welfare programs.

In his telecast address, Reagan said that none of these objectives would be easy to attain and that the United States had entered a period that called for difficult and painful efforts toward the goal of balancing the budget. He also called on every American to tighten his belt and make his own share of sacrifice.

Since he took the office, Reagan put forward an ambitious plan aimed at the recovery of the economy by curbing the inflation and revitalizing the economy. The contents of his plan were summed up as "2 cuts and 1 increase" -- cutting tax revenues by a large margin, vigorously cutting government expenditures and increasing expenditures for national defense.

According to Reagan's ideas, the tax cut would lead to increased investments by entrepreneurs and, as a result, production would be promoted, job opportunities increased and the United States would once again be made prosperous. He also held: The tax cut would reduce government revenues. If the government expenditures were reduced, the tax cut would not cause the increase in the budget deficit nor aggravate inflation and the people would lead a better life.

According to Reagan's plan, a balanced budget can be achieved by the fiscal year of 1984. In order to get his economic rejuvenation plan approved by Congress, Reagan certainly made tremendous efforts. When the plans for cutting government expenditures and plans for tax cut for the fiscal 1982 were approved by Congress, official U.S. quarters said in high spirits that it was a major victory for President Reagan.

However, less than 3 months after the budget plans were approved by Congress and only 1 month after the tax cut plans were approved by Congress, Reagan was forced to make another budget cut. This indicates that right from the very beginning Reagan's economic rejuvenation plan -- on which Reagan has placed great hope -- has met with difficulties.

In fact, those difficulties could have been predicted. When Reagan's economic rejuvenation plan was being debated in the Congress, personages of U.S. economic circles held that Reagan's plan aiming at "2 cuts and 1 increase" was self-contradictory. They pointed out that the total amount of the tax cut during the next 3 years would be \$285 billion while federal government expenditures in the next 3 years could be reduced by only \$140 billion, amounting to only a half of the tax cut. It is an acute contradiction to have the revenues reduced by a large margin while the expenditures are reduced only slightly.

The government, of course, can increase its revenues through other channels, but the increase will certainly be limited. And it is impossible to balance the budget with this limited increase in revenues.

In addition, the budget deficit cannot be checked, the actual spending for the U.S. national defense will increase by 7 percent every year and the current rate of inflation has made it difficult for the government to control its expenditures. It now seems that Reagan's original ideas of encouraging entrepreneurs to increase their investments and thereby promote production by means of a tax cut are merely his own wishful thinking.

The current interest rate for bank loans stands at 19 percent. Entrepreneurs are rather unwilling to increase their investments by getting bank loans at such high interest rates. They feel rather pessimistic about the U.S. economic situation. They do not have sufficient confidence that expansion in production will guarantee large profits.

The recent steep fall in the prices of stocks and bonds in the United States is another indication that some entrepreneurs are rather pessimistic about the prospects of the economy.

The U.S. economic situation has deteriorated in the past few months: the high interest rate failed to fall; the inflation rate once again returned to over 10 percent; industrial production decreased; and the unemployment rate increased in August, with the unemployed accounting for 7.2 percent of the working people. It remains to be seen whether the tax cut can encourage entrepreneurs to increase their investments under this unfavorable economic situation. However, it is a practical problem that the budget will become seriously unbalanced and the financial deficit will swell increasingly as a result of reduction in the current revenues of the government with only a slight cut in the government expenditures.

According to the U.S. press, if the current situation continues to develop in the same way, the budget deficit for the fiscal 1982 will reach around \$60 billion, exceeding the original estimate of \$42.5 billion by \$20 billion. In order to meet its expenditures, the U.S. Government will be forced to increase its debt. With the swell of the deficit, the national debt will soon break \$1,000 billion.

Under such circumstances, the Reagan administration's plans for the recovery of the economy and for a balanced budget will probably fall through. As Reagan certainly did not have any other better ways to carry out his plans, the only choice left for him was to once again cut expenditures in the budget.

But where should he start? Social relief programs already suffered great losses in the budget proposals for fiscal 1982 approved by Congress in June. The new proposals call for another reduction from the expenditures for the social welfare programs. This will affect medical care for the poor and reduce the subsidies for lunches for poor children. This will inevitably arouse the indignation of the broad masses of the working people.

Some 250,000 people demonstrated in Washington, D.C. on 19 September in a strong protest against the reduction of expenditures for the social welfare programs. The demonstration serves as a warning to the Reagan administration.

Cuts from military appropriations have been debated within the Reagan administration for a long time. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, held that in order to attain the goal of balancing the budget, it would be necessary to cut the original plans for military spending by at least \$30 billion. However, Defense Secretary Weinberger, Secretary of State Haig and other high-ranking military officers were strongly opposed to a reduction of military appropriations.

After tense and fierce debates, Reagan finally decided on a \$13.1 billion cut over the next 3 years and \$2 billion cut for the 1982 fiscal year.

The new Reagan proposals for budget cuts also include certain other items that will certainly arouse dissatisfaction among the people of different special interest groups. It is no wonder that the new proposals have already become one of the major issues under debate both inside and outside Congress.

There is no affirming that the new proposals will solve the economic problems of the United States, even if the proposals should be approved by Congress. On the contrary, many people question whether the deficit for the 1982 fiscal year can be controlled within the goal of \$43.1 billion.

SINO-AMERICAN ENVIRONMENTAL SEMINAR ENDS

OW051455 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Experiences in tackling air and water pollution are the chief topics discussed at a week-long Sino-American seminar on environmental sciences which closed here today. The seminar was sponsored by the China Association for Science and Technology and the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences.

Addressing the seminar, Lu Zhenhuan, engineer of the Beijing Research Academy of Petrochemical Engineering under the Ministry of Petroleum, said that China's major problem is air pollution caused by the direct burning of 84 percent of its six hundred million tons of coal output per year. However, he also introduced the measures taken for controlling the pollution and the studies undertaken by Chinese scientists this problem.

Professor John T. Middleton made a report on the effects of air pollution on human health and social economy and introduced the experiences in its control in the U.S. He is consultant in environmental management and advisor to the United Nations and to the United States Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Participating in the seminar is a six-member American delegation led by Theodore M. Schad, deputy executive director of the Commission on Natural Resources of the National Research Council.

The Chinese and American scientists read a total of 15 papers at the seminar. Besides air and water pollution, group discussions also dealt with environmental planning.

President of the China Association for Science and Technology Professor Zhou Peiyuan hosted a banquet on September 29 in honor of the American scientists.

The American scientists will leave Beijing on October 7 to tour Xian, Shanghai and Suzhou before they fly home.

VICE PREMIER FANG YI MEETS U.S. EDUCATORS

OW052051 Beijing XINHUA in English 1547 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Fang Yi met here today with a delegation from Johns Hopkins University of the United States led by Steven Muller, president of the university.

They discussed matters relating to academic exchanges. Also present were Pu Tongxiu, Chinese vice-minister of education.

The U.S. guests are scheduled to leave for home tomorrow.

KCNA: U.S. PLANE VIOLATES DPRK AIRSPACE

OW031516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 3 (XINHUA) -- A U.S. high-altitude reconnaissance plane violated Korean air space Friday, according to a report from the official KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY.

The agency said a high-speed American jet entered North Korean air space east of Kosong, Kangwon Province, flying over the coastal sea off Sosura in north Hamgyong Province.

North Korea charged that U.S. planes had so far violated North Korean air space 11 times since the U.S. accused North Korea of firing a missile at a U.S. plane on Aug. 26. North Korea has denied the American charge that it tried to shoot down a U.S. plane.

"The United States must stop all its military activities which violate the sovereignty of the northern half of this country," the report noted.

DPRK PAPER SUPPORTS PRC REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL

OW051212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Korean paper NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today expressed support for chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress Ye Jianying's statement on the Chinese policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of China's peaceful reunification.

The paper says that it is the common desire of the Chinese people to make Taiwan return to the embrace of the motherland and realize China's peaceful reunification.

The Chinese Communist Party and Government have continuously made efforts for the realization of the peaceful reunification of the motherland, the paper notes. On New Year's Day 1979, the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress issued a "message to the compatriots in Taiwan" proclaiming the policy of striving to reunify the motherland peacefully. In the new nine-point proposal for peaceful unification, the Chinese Communist Party and Government have once again expressed the decision to end the division of the motherland.

The paper states that the Taiwan authorities should accept the correct principles for peaceful reunification of the motherland put forth by the Chinese Communist Party and Government, otherwise it would go against the will of the entire Chinese people.

Today, the paper continues, the international prestige of the People's Republic of China has been rising steadily, the Government of the PRC has been recognized as the sole legitimate government of the Chinese people and the struggle of the Chinese people for the national reunification has won great support internationally.

It points out that the peaceful reunification of China is in keeping not only with the basic interests of the entire Chinese people but also with the aspirations of the people of all countries for peace in Asia and the whole world.

The Korean Government and people will, as always, firmly support the just struggle of the Chinese Government and people for the return of Taiwan to the motherland and for the country's peaceful reunification, the paper concludes.

SRV TROOPS DIVIDED, BELEAGUERED IN KAMPUCHEA

OW040812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- The Vietnamese aggressor troops have found themselves in a passive position in the battlefields after suffering more losses of their effective forces in the dry-season (1980-1981), noted the general headquarters of the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrilla units in a war bulletin for the rainy-season (from May to September 1981), radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

According to initial figures, the bulletin released on October 2 said, the national army and guerrillas overran and destroyed 170 enemy strongholds of various kinds, liberated 38 communes and 275 villages in the rainy season. Meanwhile, 205 puppet soldiers crossed over to the side of Democratic Kampuchea.

The army and guerrillas cut off or wrecked highways on 115 sections and railways on 120 sections, and destroyed 56 bridges and culverts of various types in the said period, the bulletin said.

The communique said: The Vietnamese have been forced to ~~deploy~~ their aggressor troops on Kampuchea's western battlefields and their strength in Kampuchea's northeastern, eastern and southwestern regions has been weakened. The Vietnamese forces massed on the western part of Kampuchea have also been divided into two, one on the east of Tonle Sap Lake and another on the west. During the latest rainy season, the Vietnamese troops' regiment-scale mopping-up operation was quickly smashed by the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrilla forces.

Now, the effective strength of the Vietnamese aggressor troops is being drained by the protracted warfare of the Kampuchean national army and guerrillas, said the communique.

It called on the national army and guerrillas to carry out the political program of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea, hold high the banner of the great national union, closely unite with the entire Kampuchean people and continue their strikes at the Vietnamese aggressors till the complete liberation of Kampuchea.

DK EXPOSES SRV'S ANNEXATION OF KAMPUCHEAN REGION

OW060830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- The inclusion of Kampuchea's Parrot's Beak region into Vietnam's territory by the Hanoi authorities was exposed by the Information Department of Democratic Kampuchea, in a statement on October 4, according to radio Democratic Kampuchea.

According to a BBC report on October 2, the statement says, the Hanoi authorities have in newly published map of Vietnam included Kampuchea's Parrot's Beak region in Vietnamese territory.

The flagrant annexation of Kampuchean territory by the Hanoi authorities clearly showed that the aim of Vietnamese war of aggression against Kampuchea is not to save Kampuchea as it had claimed, but to annex Kampuchea in accordance with its "Indochina confederation" plan, the statement adds.

The people of Kampuchea, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea will never allow the Vietnamese aggressors to seize a single inch of Kampuchean land. Vietnam must withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in line with the resolutions of the United Nations and the international conference on Kampuchea, it stresses in conclusion.

THAI OFFICIALS COMMENT ON KAMPUCHEAN SITUATION

Deputy Prime Minister Thanat

OW050852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Bangkok, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Thailand's Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman said in a recent interview with the NATION REVIEW that the basic position of the Soviet Union on the Kampuchean problem had not changed but there were some adjustments aimed at enticing Thailand and ASEAN into attending the Soviet-Vietnamese proposed regional conference.

The Soviets, he said, spread rumours that there were conflicts between their country and Hanoi and had tried to persuade ASEAN into believing that Moscow supported the ASEAN efforts to achieve a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. "Their new stance could be likened to sugar-coated pills for us," he added.

He stated that "basically, I see no tilt in their policy. The Soviet Union still fully supports Vietnam. The Soviet Union recently pledged with Le Duan during his visit to the country that Moscow will increase its economic aid to Vietnam."

Thanat said Thailand's priority in its foreign policy was on withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

The deputy prime minister pointed out that Thailand would not compromise on Vietnam's so-called "irreversible" situation in Kampuchea because that means Thailand had to recognise the regime set up by Vietnam and consequently accept the setting up of the so-called federation of Indochina.

Referring to the Vietnamese proposal to hold a regional conference between ASEAN and the three Indochinese states, he said, the proposal is unacceptable. The Kampuchean question has been internationalised. "The outcome of the previous votings in the U.N. also proves that it is not a regional question," he added.

Security Council Secretary General

OW021620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Bangkok, October 2 (XINHUA) -- A senior Thai security official told a press conference here today that Kampuchean resistance forces have extended their operational areas to central and eastern Kampuchea.

Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council of Thailand, said that "Vietnam is yet unable to deliver a decisive blow" to the forces. "On the contrary," Sunsiri said, "the Vietnamese strategy is being turned into a defensive while the resistance forces gain more advantages in the offensive operations with the increment of mobile war operation and guerrilla warfare." "The economic and social conditions in Kampuchea under the occupation of Vietnamese troops have deteriorated to the extent that the majority of people in the occupied areas are suffering from malnutrition," he added.

Sunsiri pointed out that the war in Kampuchea and the deteriorating political situation in occupied areas are the reasons why Kampuchean refugees continue to leave their country. Sunsiri said that Thailand would continue its policy of humanitarianism and would modify its policy by closing most refugee camps by next year.

He also said that the Thai Government has received reports from Kampuchean refugees indicating the use of chemical and bacteriological agents in Kampuchea by Vietnamese troops. About four months ago, Soviet and Vietnamese planes reportedly were carrying these chemicals to areas near the Kampuchean-Thai border, Sunsiri said. However, Sunsiri said that Thai medical personnel working with Kampuchean refugees have detected strong concentrations of a cyanide-like agent in plant material being brought into Thailand by Kampuchean refugees.

"Any nation or nations which would actually employ such weapons in warfare and even employ them against a defenseless civilian population must stand condemned in the eyes of the entire world as having forfeited any claim to civilized conduct," he declared.

JIANG NANXIANG MEETS THAI EDUCATION DELEGATION

OW052042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Jiang Nanxiang, Chinese minister of education, met here this evening with a delegation, led by Dr Kasem Suwanagul, from Chulalongkorn University of Thailand. Suwanagul is the president of the university and minister of university affairs.

Also present were Huang Xinpai, vice-minister of education; Zhang Longxiang, president of Beijing University; and Koson Sinthuwanon, Thai ambassador to China, and his wife.

The meeting was followed by a banquet for the guests hosted by Jiang Nanxiang.

HONG KONG OFFICIALS HAIL PROPOSAL TO TAIWAN

OW031541 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Hong Kong, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Hong Kong public figures, commenting on Chairman Ye Jianying's elaboration on China's policy concerning the peaceful return of Taiwan to the motherland, say they expect the Taiwan authorities to join their efforts for China's peaceful reunification.

Expressing his full support of the nine-point program in Chairman Ye's statement, Wong Kwan Cheng, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Hong Kong, said: "This program, made on such an opened-minded and equal basis, fully demonstrates the central government's respect for the Taiwan authorities and its sincerity for the peaceful reunification of the motherland."

Fei Yi-ming, publisher of the Hong Kong newspaper TA KUNG PAO, said that Ye's statement shows that the Communist Party of China genuinely carries out the principles of letting bygones be bygones and that all patriots belong to one big family. "If both the Chinese Kuomintang and the Communist Party can do so, they will be able to perform historical feats."

SOVIET REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE IN AFGHANISTAN

OW051244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Afghanistan's Kabul Airport was closed for two days last week to permit the landing of Soviet reinforcements and heavy military equipment for the Soviet occupation forces, according to an AFP report.

AFP quoted reliable Afghan sources as saying yesterday that "all civilian flights were suspended on September 29 and 30 and strict security measures were taken to protect the Kabul Airport from possible guerrilla attacks."

The fresh Soviet troops were brought to Kabul by Soviet planes and helicopters.

PAKISTAN PROTESTS AFGHAN BORDER VIOLATION

OW051929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Islamabad, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan today lodged a strong protest against a new Afghan violation of its territory when the Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office, said an official press release.

It was reported that two Afghan MIG-17 aircraft strafed a Pakistan frontier corps post at Domandai near Chaman for five minutes yesterday.

The Afghan charge d'affaires was told that this was the second strafing incident over Domandai post in one month. He was warned that such incidents could have serious consequences and it was the Kabul authorities who should bear the responsibility.

ZIAUL HAQ REITERATES PAKISTANI STAND ON AFGHANISTAN

OW020248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Islamabad, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq today reiterated that Pakistan would never compromise its principles regarding the Afghan issues, to which, he suggested, a political solution should be found through dialogue.

Addressing the councillors and other public figures in Kohat, the president emphasised that Pakistan had no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of others, but it could not remain silent in circumstances when a neighbouring country has lost its independence.

He said Pakistan stood for the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan, restoration of the Islamic and non-aligned status of Afghanistan, and creation of conditions for Afghan refugees to return home with honour and safety and for the people of Afghanistan to have a government of their own choice.

The president emphasised the necessity of finding a political solution to Afghanistan where, he said, the Soviet Union had installed an unislamic government against the wish of the people. Presently Afghanistan was under aggression, he said. The president declared with emphasis that Pakistan would never yield to pressure on Afghanistan.

Commenting on Afghan refugees, the president said large numbers of them were daily entering Pakistan, now adding up their total to 2.4 million. He said, "We shall have to help the Afghan refugees until they return to their homes with honour and dignity."

INDIAN ENVIRONMENTALISTS LEAVE BEIJING

OW201328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, September (XINHUA) -- An India environmental protection delegation headed by B.B. Vohra, chairman of the National Committee of Environment Planning, wound up its visit to Beijing and left here for other parts of China today.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on September 14. During their stay in Beijing, the delegation met with leading members of the Environmental Protection Office of the State Council and exchanged views on how to protect the environment with them and other Chinese environmentalists. The two sides held that both China and India are developing countries and face similar problems in soil and water conservation, industrial pollution and the protection of natural reserves. They said the environmentalists of the two countries should strengthen their cooperation, learn from each other and work for environmental protection for the benefit of the people.

Head of the Indian delegation B.B. Vohra said this was the first Indian environmental protection delegation sent abroad and its purpose of visiting China was to learn from China's experience in environmental protection. He hoped that the dialogue between environmentalists of the two countries, which has begun with the delegation's visit, will continue.

Sun Jingtao, deputy head of the Environmental Protection Office of the State Council, said that though China has achieved some successes in environmental protection, much remains to be done. He expressed the hope that the environmentalists of China and India would learn from each other and further their cooperation.

The delegation also held discussions with medical personnel in Beijing on China's health education, saw biogas plants at a production brigade on the eastern outskirts of Beijing and toured the Great Wall and the Ming Tombs.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS INDIAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW021518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress met here this afternoon with a delegation of the Indian Women's Society for India-China Friendship led by Shanta Pande, president of the society.

Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, was present at the meeting.

INDIAN PILGRIMS RETURN TO NEW DELHI FROM TIBET

OW050838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Excerpts] New Delhi, October 5 (XINHUA) -- The first batch of Indian pilgrims to Kailash-Mansarovar of Tibet in China returned here last night. The Chinese, at the Tibetan border, were "polite and friendly" and did their best to make the Indians as comfortable as possible, reported a PTI correspondent in the first group of pilgrims today.

The pilgrimage, the first in two decades, marked a significant step toward normalization of Sino-Indian relations, a PTI report said.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY FRG'S GENSCHER

Initial Talks With Huang Hua

OW051546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs, met this afternoon in a first round of talks with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Huang Hua welcomed Genscher to China on the eve of the ninth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and West Germany.

He said, "Under the current turbulent international situation, the constant exchange of views between leaders of our two countries is of great importance."

Genscher outlined the European political situation and expounded West Germany's positions on some international issues. He said the Federal Republic would contribute to strengthening European unity.

Huang Hua expressed appreciation for West Germany's efforts to strengthen European unity and safeguard European security. He said Europe, the United States, Japan, China and other Third World countries should unite to deal with the Soviet Union's aggression and expansion.

Taking part in the talks for West Germany were Guenther Schoedel, ambassador to China, and Walter Gorenflos, director of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Song Zhiguang, assistant foreign minister, took part for the Chinese side.

Prior to the talks, Minister Genscher went to Tiananmen Square where he placed a wreath before the Monument to the People's Heroes.

At the invitation of Huang Hua, Genscher arrived at noon by special plane. Huang Hua greeted him at the airport.

Talks Continue

LD060852 Hamburg DPA in German 0800 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (DPA) -- Bonn and Beijing, have warned against a failure of the upcoming conference of industrial and developing countries in Cancun (Mexico). It was announced today in Beijing, following the second round of talks between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, that the two politicians agree that if the summit which is concerned with a new world economic order is a failure, this would mean a setback for the whole of international politics.

Genscher and Huang therefore appealed to the 22 states attending the conference to be aware of their responsibility. There should be no economic protectionism and the world economic order should be based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

The so-called North-South dialogue is one of the four main points of the final round of talks between Genscher and Huang in the Great Hall of the People. On the Kampuchea issue, Genscher stressed the Federal Republic's interest in a democratic leadership along Western lines being established in that country with the participation of the so-called united front.

Huang apparently assured Genscher that China would not regard Kampuchea as in its sphere of influence and would recognize any democratic government. With regard to German-Chinese relations, Genscher and Huang underlined their efforts to develop contacts. The Federal foreign minister said that German industry wants to learn as much as possible about the new main centers of development in Chinese industry so that it can adapt itself to the needs of the Chinese market.

Problems in trade between the two countries were also discussed at a meeting which Genscher had with Deputy Premier Gu Mu, after his meeting with Huang Hua. Gu Mu is largely responsible for the major projects which were to be imported from Western countries but which in some cases had to be cancelled due to China's economic problems.

Huang Hua Hosts Banquet

OW051724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Barbara Genscher and their party were honored at a banquet given by Chinese Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua here tonight.

In his speech, Huang Hua said the past year has seen the world situation filled with greater turbulence, complexity and vicissitude. He said big and small hegemonists have refused to pull their aggressor troops out of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, and have been waging genocidal operations in an attempt to continue their occupation of the two countries. The hegemonists are pushing their global strategic deployment and stepping up their infiltration, subversion, expansion and aggression. All this has created new problem areas in the world while the old ones still exist, posing a more serious threat to world peace.

"In this grave situation," Huang Hua said, "to exchange views on international issues of mutual interest and enhance friendship and cooperation between our two countries accords with the two peoples' common interest and is in the interest of safeguarding world peace."

Huang Hua said the Chinese people greatly admire the German people's wisdom and creativity and the outstanding success of the Federal Republic of Germany in both economic and technological development.

"Your hard-working and down-to-earth spirit, and your advanced science and technology are something the Chinese people will have to learn from in their modernization of China," he said.

Huang Hua expressed satisfaction over the tremendous development of relations between the two countries. He said trade volume in 1980 increased seven times over 1972 when diplomatic relations were established between the two countries. New avenues for economic cooperation are being opened and the two countries have seen an unprecedented exchange in science and technology, culture, education, sports and other fields. He cited the more than 900 Chinese students and scientific personnel studying in the Federal Republic of Germany as an example. Huang Hua expressed the conviction that Genscher's visit will make new contributions to friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

In his speech Genscher said, "The present international situation worries us. The world is confronted with huge challenges," Political antagonisms and the intense situation are continuing in many places in the world and have even been aggravated to some extent. He appealed to the people of various countries to keep in mind the principles based on the U.N. Charter. He said, "Only under these principles can a stable and just international order be established."

He said the principles include rejection of hegemony, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, respect for the right of self-determination of the people of all countries, acceptance of dialogue, negotiations and cooperation, and an end to North-South antagonism. This will be regarded as world-wide partnership and a policy for safeguarding peace.

The vice-chancellor also spoke about Afghanistan and Kampuchea. He said continued occupation of Afghanistan is a heavy burden on international relations and the Afghan people must have again their independence and nonalignment. He said Kampuchea is also a victim of foreign interference and his country shares converging views with other countries of this region that Kampuchea's independence and territorial integrity must be restored. The declaration adopted at the international conference on Kampuchea in July 1981, he said, had pointed out the road for the restoration of peace and stability in this region.

Referring to Europe, Genscher said it should become a force for peace, progress and social justice. It should demonstrate its own will with close cooperation and unity, along with all countries willing to cooperate and support unity.

On disarmament in Europe, he said "We refuse to accept the superiority of the East, because it will cause instability."

On the North-South dialogue, he said a huge challenge the world faces is the North-South issue. "This is a world-wide social problem," he said. "The industrial countries both in the East and West must make common efforts with the developing countries in order to solve this problem."

Speaking of relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and China, Genscher said major progress has been made in cooperation between the two. He described cooperation in the scientific and technological fields as the first priority.

"We are determined to expand and deepen the cooperation beneficial both to the People's Republic of China and the Federal Republic of Germany, and we are sure this will make important contributions to world peace."

Guenther Schoedel, West German ambassador to China, and his wife were also among the guests.

Meets With Zhao Ziyang

OW061306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today there exist the conditions and basis for long-term development of trade and economic cooperation between China and the Federal Republic of Germany.

He was speaking at a meeting with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, in Zhongnanhai.

The Chinese premier said: "Our two countries share common views on many important international issues. You hope to see a prosperous and powerful China and we want to see a united and strong West Europe."

He said: "China and the Federal Republic of Germany should sympathize with and support each other in the struggle to safeguard their independence and sovereignty. Continued development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries conforms to the interests of our two countries and is also conducive to the defence of world peace."

Vice-Chancellor Genscher said the two countries should learn from each other's strong points to offset its weaknesses and there are indeed bright prospects for the expansion of economic cooperation. "Our economic circles show great interest in China's economic development," he added.

Zhao Ziyang briefed the guests on China's economic situation. He asked Genscher to convey his best regards to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt upon his return home. Genscher conveyed Schmidt's best wishes to the Chinese premier.

Also present at the meeting were Song Zhiguang, Chinese assistant minister of foreign affairs; Guenther Schoedel, West German ambassador to China; and Walter Gorenflos, director of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry of West Germany.

Earlier in the afternoon, Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, met with Genscher and his party in the Great Hall of the People.

Talks With Gu Mu

0W061210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Gu Mu met here at noon today with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, and the economists accompanying him on his visit.

At the meeting, both sides had a friendly talk on furthering economic cooperation and relations between China and the Federal Republic of Germany.

After the meeting, Vice-Premier Gu Mu hosted a luncheon for the guests.

This morning, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua continued talks with Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Genscher. The two sides exchanged views on the situation in Southeast Asia, the North-South dialogue and bilateral relations between China and the Federal Republic of Germany.

YUGOSLAV PAPER PRAISES YE JIANYING PROPOSAL

OW041151 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1539 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Yugoslav paper POLITIKA on 1 October points out in a report that Chairman Ye Jianying's statement on the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of China's peaceful reunification "places the common national interests before ideology."

The report, filed by the paper's resident correspondent in Beijing, quotes Chairman Ye Jianying's statement in detail.

The report says: "The Chinese leadership's broadmindedness and flexibility -- which, judged from many aspects, are unique in the modern world history of ideological confrontations -- are based on a well thought-out strategic program. First, the proposal bases itself on the premise that the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits should see the long-term status of the Chinese nation in the context of the new alignment of international forces. Second, since the proposal stresses the significance of peacefully settling the Taiwan issue and proceeds from the maintenance of peace in the Far East and other parts of the world, it indirectly tells Reagan that there are no two Chinas or one and a half Chinas."

POLAND'S SOLIDARITY ELECTS WALESA CHAIRMAN

OW030904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Gdansk, October 2 (XINHUA) -- The second-stage national congress of the Solidarity Trade Union of Poland today elected Lech Walesa the union's national chairman. Walesa received 462 of the 844 votes cast (55.2 percent). Walesa was chairman of the union's national coordination commission.

At a meeting yesterday, Walesa said in his platform speech during the preelection debate: "The task of the Solidarity union is to foster democracy and work for the well-being of the workers under the conditions of a socialist state." He took exception to the formation of a political party, contending that one should not act impetuously in dealing with political affairs. The Solidarity and the government should "enter into dialogue in a way between Poles," Walesa proposed.

Commenting on the second-stage Solidarity congress, the Polish paper ZYCIE WARSZAWY noted recently that there were signs that "two factions" exist within the Solidarity union, the "moderates" and the "radicals". The results of the election, observers here believe, demonstrate that the moderate line has gained the upper hand in the Solidarity union.

The second-stage of the union's first congress opened here on September 26. Its first-stage session was held between September 5 and 11.

During the meetings over the past five days, the congress discussed a work report of the national coordination commission, the charter and programme of the union and passed a resolution on September 29 ratifying the termination of the coordination commission's work and declaring the formation of a national committee as the union's central leadership. The congress also consulted on the workers' self-management. However, the delegates have so far remained wide apart on this issue.

KHAMENE'I ELECTED PRESIDENT OF IRAN

OW051853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, October 5 (XINHUA) -- 'Ali Khamene'i has become the third president of the Islamic republic after winning 16,007,972 out of 16,846,996 votes in the recent presidential election.

Under the constitution, his presidency must have Imam Khomeyni's approval. But this is a matter of certainty.

Khamene'i's presidency will bring no change to Iran's internal and external policies as he has promised to keep Kani as his prime minister. Kani, who withdrew from the election in favour of Khamene'i, has also affirmed that his cabinet would continue the late Premier Bahonar's political program. The 41-year old president, who is secretary general of the ruling IRP [Islamic Revolutionary Party], Tehran's Friday Prayers leader and Khomeyni's personal representative in the Supreme Defence Council, had played a very important role in installing Raja'i as prime minister last year as well as in ousting ex-president Bani-Sadr. He is expected to become the strongman second only to Khomeyni.

SYRIA, LIBYA VIEW U.S. THREAT TO ARAB WORLD

OW041634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad met with the Libyan Army's Chief of Staff (Mustafa Haroubi) Saturday. According to Damascus press reports today, the leaders discussed effective measures to counter the increasing threat of Israel and the United States to the Arab world.

Haroubi also presented the Syrian president a message from Libyan leader al-Qadhdhafi.

Also present at the meeting was Syrian Chief of Staff (Hikmat al-Cheibabi), who visited Libya in August to seek military cooperation between the two countries.

At a graduation ceremony of Syrian women parachutists on Thursday, Syrian president declared that the "Syrian army and air force are ready to fight in Libyan territory in case of external aggression against Libya."

PLO'S YASIR 'ARAFAT TO VISIT 7 OCT

OW060308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization led by Yassir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the organization and general commander of the Palestinian revolutionary forces will arrive in Beijing tomorrow on an official and friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

AFP Report

OW050339 Hong Kong AFP in English 0305 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (AFP) -- The head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Mr Yasir 'Arafat, will in the course of the next few days visit China for talks with Chinese leaders.

Announcing this today the PLO's chief in Beijing, Mr Tayib 'Abd ar-Rahim Mahmud, said that the international situation, particularly that in the Near East, would be the principal subject of Mr 'Arafat's discussions here.

Chinese leaders at these talks will be Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang, party Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

China has excellent relations with the PLO whose position it has always supported, notably that on self-determination for the Palestinian people. Mr 'Arafat, who is chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has made two previous visits to China, once in 1964 and then in 1970.

In announcing the coming visit Mr Rahim said it was "very important because of the strong relations between China and the PLO." It will last about four days and Mr 'Arafat will be accompanied by a high level Palestinian delegation, Mr Rahim said.

CHINESE EMBASSIES MARK NATIONAL DAY

Mideast, N. Africa

OW021656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Embassies in Egypt, Sudan, Jordan, Libya, Syria, Turkey and Cyprus gave receptions on the eve of China's National Day to celebrate the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Among those attending the receptions were Sudanese First Vice President Hamid Khalil, President of the National Consultative Council of Jordan Ahmad at-Tarawinah and President of the Palestinian National Assembly Khalid al-Fahum, Acting President of Cyprus and President of the House of the Representatives G. Ladas.

Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's personal representative extended warm congratulations on As-Sadat's behalf on October 1 at the Chinese Embassy in Cairo.

The Chinese Embassies in Iraq, Kuwait, Amman, North Yemen, Democratic Yemen, Algeria, Morocco, Tunis and Mauritania also gave receptions to mark the National Day.

African Embassies

OW021858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- Receptions were given at the Chinese Embassies in some African countries on September 30 and October 1 to mark the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The receptions given at the Chinese Embassies in Zimbabwe, Niger, Senegal, the Central African Republic, Comoros, Zambia, Somalia, Upper Volta, Madagascar, Seychelles, Mali, Mauritius and Ghana as well as at the Chinese Consulate General in Zanzibar were attended by Acting Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Muzenda, Lord Privy Seal of Niger Henry Jacob who represented President of the Supreme Military Council and Head of State Seyni Kountche, Speaker of the National Assembly of Senegal Amadou Cisse Dia, Head of State and Government of Central Africa Andre Kolingba, Comorian Prime Minister Salim Ben Ali and Speaker of the Nation [word indistinct] Mohamed Taki, Vice-Chairman of the Somali People's Assembly Omar Arteh Ghalib, Minister of Education and Information of Seychelles James Michel who represented President France Albert Rene, Mauritian Governor General Burrenchobay and Acting Prime Minister Satcam Boolell.

MILITARY GOOD-WILL MISSION DEPARTS FOR ARGENTINA

OW051959 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- A five-member military goodwill mission led by Chi Haotian, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, left here by air today on a friendship visit to Argentina at the invitation of the military of Argentina.

HUANG HUA SEES OFF COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

OW040908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Colombian Minister of Foreign Relations Carlos Lemos Simmonds, Mrs. Lemos and their party left here for Japan this afternoon after touring Beijing, Xian, Guilin and Shanghai.

They were seen off at the airport by Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife He Liliang and Chinese Ambassador to Colombia Zhao Zhengyi. Hosts and guests had lunch together at the airport.

YANG JINGREN MEETS ECUADOREAN SPORTS GROUP

OW011516 Leijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Yang Jingren, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a friendly conversation with an Ecuadorean sports delegation led by Dr. Sabino Hernandez Martinez, president of the Ecuadorean Olympic Committee, in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

The delegation arrived here this morning at the invitation of the All-China Sports Federation. During its stay in China, the delegation will discuss with leading members of the All-China Sports Federation on future plans of sports exchange between Ecuador and China.

Present were Li Menghua, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Zhong Shitong, president of the All-China Sports Federation and president of the Chinese Olympic Committee.

LATIN AMERICAN EMBASSIES MARK NATIONAL DAY

OW021902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Embassies in Jamaica, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Suriname, Ecuador, Chile, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago gave receptions on September 30 and yesterday to mark the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

SONG JIWEN FETES CANADIAN DELEGATION

OW271638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Song Jiwen, Chinese minister of light industry, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of Thomas J. Bata, president of the Bata Limited of Canada, his wife Sonja Bata and their party. A.A. Lomas, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Canadian Embassy here, was present at the banquet.

The Bata Ltd. president and party arrived here today at the invitation of the Ministry of Light Industry.

DENG YINGCHAO AT MEETING ON 1911 ANNIVERSARY

0W051914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- "Through nearly one year's work and the efforts from various circles, the preparation for the national celebrations to mark the 70th anniversary of China's 1911 revolution has been completed," Qu Wu, secretary general of the national commemoration preparatory committee for the revolution, announced here today. The revolution was led by Dr Sun Yat-sen and the anniversary is October 10.

The preparatory committee held its second plenary meeting here this afternoon, which was presided over by the committee's Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao.

Qu Wu made a report on the preparatory work. He said that the scope of this year's commemoration activities is larger than ever before. He outlined the activities as follows:

-- a 10,000-strong rally in Beijing;

-- large scale commemoration activities to be held in China's provincial and autonomous regional capitals and municipalities as well as in Hong Kong and Macao;

-- commemoration activities by Chinese organizations stationed abroad and Overseas Chinese and their organizations.

58 guests are expected to come for this occasion from the United States, Britain, France, Canada, Japan and Hong Kong and Macao. Among them are family members of the 1911 revolution martyrs and foreign friends who helped Dr Sun Yat-sen in his revolutionary career. Qu Wu said that the activities also include a variety of exhibitions. Beijing is hosting three exhibitions: "exhibition for commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution," "exhibition of the history of the 1911 revolution" and an exhibition of calligraphy and paintings. The house in Beijing where Dr Sun Yat-sen died and the residence of the late Soong Ching Ling, honorary president of the People's Republic of China, will be open to the public during the celebration.

An academic forum on the 1911 revolution will be held in Wuhan. 140 Chinese scholars and 43 guest scholars from Australia, Canada, France, Japan, Romania, Britain, the U.S.A., Thailand, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India and Hong Kong will participate. More than 200 research papers have been received. Qu Wu said that the state had set aside a large sum of money specially for repairing and rebuilding historical sites related to the 1911 revolution.

He said that films, dramas and plays on the revolution will be staged. Gold and silver commemorative coins are issued by the People's Bank of China. The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, he said, is scheduled to issue three commemorative stamps on October 10, and Ye Jianying, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the preparatory committee, wrote an inscription "the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution" for the commemorative stamp folders.

Qu Wu said in conclusion: "We have all along attached importance to the great historical importance of the 1911 revolution. In 1956, Comrade Mao Zedong, in his article commemorating the 90th birthday of Dr Sun Yat-sen, paid high tribute to his historical feats. The purpose of commemorating this revolution is to hold high the banner of the 1911 revolution, the banner of Dr Sun Yat-sen and the banner of socialism, and earnestly to carry out Chairman Ye Jianying's nine-point proposal so as to realize the return of Taiwan to the motherland for China's reunification."

The agenda of the Beijing commemoration rally was also discussed at today's meeting.

YANG JINGREN VISITS FLOOD-STRICKEN PREFECTURE

OW060728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Xian, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Yang Jingren, vice-premier of the State Council, urged the people in flood-stricken Hanzhong Prefecture, southwest Shaanxi Province, to help themselves through production. During his current visit to the prefecture, he praised their spirit of defying hardship in the long process of rebuilding their villages and fields. Hanzhong was devastated by mid-August and early September floods. Yang Jingren and a central delegation he is leading arrived in Hanzhong on October 4. In the past few days, all members of the delegation have walked through the area inquiring about the clothing, food, living and medical problems of the people and conveyed the regards and solicitude of the party Central Committee and the State Council.

STATE ISSUES CIRCULAR ON CONSERVING WATER

OW041235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0101 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA) -- The State Economic Commission, State Planning Commission and State Urban Construction Bureau recently issued a joint circular on strengthening management in conserving water. The circular calls on units in all localities and all departments to seriously strengthen the management of water consumption, to do well in conserving water and using water in a rational manner and to ensure the people's livelihood and the smooth development of socialist construction.

After analyzing China's water resources, the circular points out: Water resources in our country are limited and not inexhaustible. At present, water is in seriously short supply in some cities. As a result, the people's living and industrial and agricultural production are greatly affected. To mobilize plants, mines and cities to do well in conserving water, the circular calls on units in all localities and all departments to grasp the following work well:

1. All cities must set up and improve the management system in conserving water. They must pay attention to using water in a planned and economical way. Like coal, electricity and oil, water must be supplied according to a set quota. Units which conserve water should be awarded while those which consume more water than the quota permits should be punished. It is necessary to abolish the "fixed rate system" for water used in everyday life. Those who use surface water and groundwater (including water from wells) must pay according to rational standard rates while those who use more water than their quota permits must pay additional fees.
2. It is necessary to draw up a plan for developing new techniques of conserving water and to raise the multiple utilization rate of water. All plants must analyze their respective actual conditions, conduct a general survey and draw up a plan for conserving water. This year the departments in all localities must first conduct a general survey of major consumers whose monthly water consumption exceeds 50,000 dun and draw up a plan to make sure that within a year or two the water multiple utilization rate exceeds 60 percent. Cities whose water multiple utilization rate is less than 50 percent must be asked to raise the rate by 6-10 percent each year for 2-3 years. Cities whose water multiple utilization rate is more than 50 percent must be asked to increase the rate by 2-3 percent each year for 2-3 years.
3. It is necessary to reform the present award system to develop the enthusiasm of water consumers and suppliers in conserving water.
4. Overall planning and all-round arrangements are needed to conserve water in urban development, industrial construction and water source exploitation. From now on water meters must be installed in all new residences as they are being built. All newly constructed and expanded plants and mines must adopt relatively advanced quotas for water consumption. They must adopt measures to conserve water at the same time they build the principal part of the project; they must raise the water multiple utilization rate as high as possible and regard it as one of the conditions for checking and accepting the project's being built.

LABOR BUREAU REPORTS YOUTH EMPLOYMENT GAINS

OW051236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Three million people in China's cities got jobs in the first half of this year, according to the State Bureau of Labor. Most are middle school leavers.

Ten of the country's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have to date provided employment for all young people who completed middle school before 1979. Another 14 hope to reach this goal by the end of the year. Employment rose by more than 29 million between 1977 and 1980, the bureau declared.

Apart from the regular practice of assigning jobs to all college and technical school students on graduation every year, the government has also helped jobless young people by encouraging collective and private enterprises in commerce, catering, repairing and other service trades, tourism and light and textile industries, handicraft industry and the construction industry.

An official of the bureau said that there are now 2,300 labor service companies in China's cities and towns. These help young people to start their own business or to find temporary work in state-owned factories. The companies also arrange technical training classes to prepare young people for future work. The Beijing municipal labor service company now has branches in 10 urban districts and 89 neighbourhoods. Some 20,000 young people built up collective services through these channels in the first half of the year. Another 44,000 were given temporary jobs. Some 300 training courses were opened for more than 14,000.

In Xian, northwest China's largest city, 110 such companies are in action. They have helped 152,000 people start collectively-owned business in a variety of trades. The city hopes to provide jobs for all its young people who graduated from schools before 1980.

By the end of March this year, more than 1,260,000 people registered as self-employed, according to the General Administration for Industry and Commerce. About 650,000 are in the cities, 16.9 percent were young school leavers. Guangzhou recently reported a total 14,000 self-employed persons, 48 percent being youth.

The official said that to bring the network of commerce and catering trades up to the 1957 level would provide jobs for several million.

When new China was founded in 1949, it had to tackle the problem of unemployment as one of the most serious social problems left over by the old society. At that time, 4 million workers and intellectuals were without jobs. The people's government took energetic steps and provided them all with work during the period of rehabilitation of the national economy (1950-1952) and the first five-year plan (1953-1957).

Regular production and schooling were disrupted during the 1966-1976 "Cultural Revolution." Large numbers of school leavers were sent from the cities to the countryside to do farm work. Most of them are now returning to their home towns.

COTTON, OIL-BEARING CROP HARVESTS IMPROVE

OW021222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- China's agriculture is expected to reap an all-round good harvest this year despite severe natural disasters in many areas. Grain output will be close to the record figure of 1979, and output of various industrial crops will rise.

Wheat and early rice reported a good harvest earlier this year, output of both was five million tons more than in 1980. Autumn crops, which account for two-thirds of the country's total grain output, are now growing well, promising a good harvest. South China's semilate rice, late rice, maize and sweet potatoes, grow better than last year. Total semilate rice output is expected to increase as 200,000 more hectares were brought under cultivation this year. Output of late rice in south China will also increase.

Five million hectares were devoted to cotton this year, the biggest acreage in the last two decades. Shandong Province, which reaped a good cotton harvest last year, expanded the cotton growing area and will have a good cotton harvest again this year. Jiangsu Province, one of China's major cotton growing areas, will register a big increase in cotton output on its 600,000 hectares of cotton fields. Per-hectare cotton yield of Hubei Province, another major cotton growing area, is expected to be higher than in 1980. Hubei's total cotton output will increase considerably though the province reduced its cotton growing area this year. Cotton in Anhui, Hunan and Jiangxi provinces and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region also grows well.

Output of autumn oil-bearing crops, such as peanuts, sesame seeds and sunflower seeds, is expected to reach last year's figure. Output of China's oil-bearing crops will increase by a big margin as output of rapeseed this year was one million tons more than in 1980. China's sugarcane and beet growing area was expanded by 66,700 hectares this year. Tobacco output will score a big increase. By the end of August, China's tea purchase was 13,500 tons more than in the same 1980 period.

AGRICULTURAL ZONING MEETING HELD IN CHANGSHA

OW031858 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0135 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Changsha, 3 Oct (XINHUA) -- Following the meetings to exchange agricultural-zoning experience at the county level in the north and northwest areas of the country, the State Agricultural Commission recently sponsored another meeting in Changsha municipality, Hunan Province, to sum up and exchange experience of the county-level agricultural-zoning work in south China and to further strengthen the leadership in this respect. The meeting emphatically pointed out an urgent task at present in county-level agricultural zoning is to draw lessons from the serious floods occurring in some provinces and autonomous regions, immediately stop the damage to natural resources, prevent the continual worsening of the ecosystem and maintain the ecological balance.

The meeting set forth the following tasks for county-level agricultural zoning at present:

1. Conduct initial investigations of the natural resources, natural and economic conditions and technical capabilities of every county, banner and municipality and make initial appraisals of them.
2. Acquire a basic understanding of the different conditions of various districts within the county, banner or municipality and, accordingly, work out initial plans for setting up different agricultural zones or for categorizing the districts.
3. Make practical plans for adjusting the overall agricultural structure and the crop patterns in various localities and for reasonably preserving and exploiting natural resources by taking full advantage of strong points and sidestepping shortcomings.
4. Make clear-cut proposals of the key method for increasing agricultural production at present and the way to develop agriculture in the future.

Attending the meeting were responsible persons of the agricultural zoning offices of 13 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in south China, comrades of the departments concerned of the State Council as well as responsible persons of some prefectures and counties. In a summing-up speech delivered at the meeting, He Kang, vice minister in charge of the State Agricultural Commission, stressed: By conducting resource surveys, all localities should first of all find out how their resources have been damaged and how the ecological balance has been disrupted. Leaders at all levels should adopt measures to stop the damage of natural resources right away and see to it that the ecosystem does not deteriorate continually and that work is being done to restore the ecological balance. They should grasp this as an urgent task in county-level agricultural zoning at present.

ACFTU WELCOMES NATIONAL MINORITY WORKERS

OW040646 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1258 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA) -- The All-China Federation of Trade Unions held a tea party today to warmly welcome the representatives of the workers of the national minority tour group.

Attending the party were 114 representatives of national minority workers of 23 nationalities in the fields of industry, communications, capital construction, finance, trade, culture, education and public health in 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Wen Zhenyi, vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission also attended the party. Wang Chonglun, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, presided over the party. Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, delivered a speech. He extended warm greetings and cordial regards to the representatives of minority workers from all parts of China. He hoped that they will do a still better job in playing the role of backbone, bridge and initiators, and build China into a highly democratic and civilized powerful modern socialist country with their wisdom and strength.

Also speaking at the party were 11 representatives of minority workers including Ha Guosheng, a worker of the Gaoshan nationality of the Xiamen municipal photosensitive chemicals factory in Fujian; Huang Jianping, a worker of the Zhuang nationality of the Pingxiang municipal post office in Guangxi; Mang Yanping, an engineer of the Mongolian nationality of the Shanghai institute of optics and precision machinery under the Chinese Academy of Sciences; and A-bu-li-mi-si-di-ke, a teacher of the top grade of the Uzbek nationality for Urumqi city's No 14 middle school in Xinjiang.

Ha Guosheng, worker of the Gaoshan nationality, said: Chairman Ye's statement fully conforms with the will of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The return of Taiwan to the motherland is something long cherished by us, people of the Gaoshan nationality. I am a young man of the Gaoshan nationality of Taiwan born in mainland China. I earnestly hope that I will be able to return to my hometown at an early date to see my grandparents, aunts and uncles! We hope that the Taiwan authorities will place national interests above everything else, comply with the will of the people and joint us in accomplishing the great cause of national reunification.

Huang Jianping, postal worker of the Zhuang nationality, said: During the battle of self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam at Faka Mountain, I did what I should have done in repairing the communication line.. The party and the people awarded me a medal of meritorious service, third class. I am determined to add to my achievements, make persistent efforts and render new contributions toward safeguarding the border region and the territorial integrity of the motherland and protecting the four modernizations program.

A warm and jovial atmosphere prevailed at the party. The representatives of minority workers in the field of literature and art performed colorful dances.

DISCIPLINE COMMISSION ON ILLEGAL HOUSEBUILDING

OW060744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee calls for a halt to the illegal building of private houses by some cadres of the party.

The recent circular criticized these party cadres, mainly at the county and commune levels, who have built houses for their children or for themselves by taking collective land and material, using public funds without authorization and using means of transportation and labor power of the collective without paying it. "This unhealthy tendency must be stopped," it said.

The circular said: "It is a good thing for commune members or grassroots cadres to build houses, but no one is allowed to take advantage of the position and power given him by the party and people to harm the state or collective and to benefit himself."

The circular asks discipline inspection commissions at all levels to investigate and deal with party cadres who have exploited their position to build houses for themselves.

The circular warned that those who continued to do such illegal things "will be severely punished."

AGRICULTURAL BANK NOTES HIGHER LOAN RECOVERY

OW060606 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1254 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA) -- According to statistics released by the Agricultural Bank of China, an aggregate total of 21.8 billion yuan in agricultural loans were extended in the country between January and August this year, showing an increase of 23 percent over the same period of last year. A total of 13.4 billion yuan of loans were recovered and the recovery rate was 61.5 percent, whereas the recovery rate for the same period last year was 49 percent.

Departments concerned held that the higher recovery rate of agricultural loans this year is due primarily to the facts that the various rural economic policies have been further implemented, that the various production responsibility systems have greatly stimulated the enthusiasm for production among the broad masses of peasants, that agricultural production has been rapidly developed and that the rural economy is flourishing and the peasants' income is increasing continually.

The rural financial departments in various localities have actively supported the development of diversified economy and sideline production this year. According to statistics, the loans extended this year for developing the diversified economy constitute about 40 percent of the total amount of agricultural loans.

The agricultural banks and credit cooperatives in various localities have extended loans to production teams and specialized teams as well as to households responsible for fulfilling fixed farm output quotas and households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work formerly undertaken by the production team.

The loans extended to commune members between January and August this year totaled 2.07 billion yuan or an increase of 300 percent over the same period of last year.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE ON OVERSEAS CHINESE WORK

HK020921 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0816 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In order to carry out the guidelines of the national forum on Overseas Chinese affairs held in May this year, 12 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan, Tianjin, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Shandong, Heilongjiang, Hubei, Shanxi, Hebei and Liaoning have all held meetings on Overseas Chinese affairs and on the work done by the federations of returned Overseas Chinese. The meeting on Overseas Chinese affairs in Fujian Province was held in March and, after the national forum on Overseas Chinese affairs, a few hometowns of Overseas Chinese held successive meetings on Overseas Chinese affairs.

When meetings on overseas affairs and on the work done by the federations of returned Overseas Chinese were held, principal responsible members of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions personally attended the meetings and gave their opinions on how to do a good job in Overseas Chinese affairs in their localities. Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, and Governor Liu Tienfu, delivered speeches at the Guangdong meeting on Overseas Chinese affairs. Ren Zhongyi stressed the implementation of the fundamental policy of the CCP Central Committee that the work in Overseas Chinese affairs is aimed at protecting and developing the enthusiasm of Overseas Chinese in loving their motherland and their hometowns, saying that it is imperative to pay a high degree of attention to the role of Overseas Chinese in both revolution and construction, to Overseas Chinese affairs and to the implementation of the policies on Overseas Chinese affairs. Bai Rubing, first secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, Qin Yingji, chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous regional government, and Liu Minghui, governor of Yunnan Province, spoke at their meetings on the work of Overseas Chinese affairs in their respective localities.

The material provided by the meetings on Overseas Chinese affairs and on the work done by the federations of returned Overseas Chinese held in the 12 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions show that fairly good results have been made in the implementation of the policies on Overseas Chinese in various places. According to statistics from 23 counties (cities) in Zhejiang Province alone, 175 returned Overseas Chinese and relatives of Overseas Chinese were elected people's delegates at the provincial, municipal and county levels or assumed leading posts in the NPC, the CPPCC or governments at various levels. In the readjustment of salaries, distribution of housing, transfer of personnel to solve the problem of the separation of husbands and wives because they are assigned to work in different areas living apart and in the employment and schooling of their children, Tianjin Municipality has given due consideration to returned Overseas Chinese and relatives of Overseas Chinese. Last year, over 64 percent of returned Overseas Chinese in Tianjin received salary increases. When distributing housing to workers and staff members, Tianjin University made clear the principle of giving preferential treatment to returned Overseas Chinese. The work of sorting out the files of returned Overseas Chinese, relatives of Overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao as well as Taiwan compatriots has been launched in Guangdong's Fogang County and Tianjin's Hedong area in order to get rid of and destroy the discriminating material in the files.

Another characteristic in the implementation of the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs in various places is the adoption of effective measures to solve some practical problems. For example, starting from the middle of July, an inspection team formed and led by one vice chairman and three members of the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress, went in three separate groups, deep into five key areas of Overseas Chinese, namely, Fuzhou, Putian, Jinjiang, Xiamen and Longxi, to inspect the work of Overseas Chinese affairs and the implementation of the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs.

The implementation of the policy on houses belonging to Overseas Chinese is a difficult and slow-moving task in the implementation of the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs. After the meetings on Overseas Chinese affairs were held in various places, marked progress has been made in a few areas. In Cizi County's Zhouxing town, Zhejiang Province, the question of appropriated houses belonging to 12 Overseas Chinese families was solved within 2 weeks under the leadership of the county CCP committee. In order to implement the policy on houses belonging to Overseas Chinese, three leading cadres at the section and bureau levels in Longhai County, Fujian Province, who had rented the residential houses of Overseas Chinese, took the lead in moving out of the houses. One of them, the deputy director of the county commercial bureau, had to move into an office for a temporary stay because he at first was unable to find a place to live.

The CCP Central Committee issued a document on the standing and authorized strength of the federations of returned Overseas Chinese, but for a long time it has not been well implemented. Now, the principal leading members in many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have explicitly announced that the federations of returned Overseas Chinese should, in accordance with the provisions of the CCP Central Committee, along with trade unions, peasants' associations, women's federations, federations of science and technology and federations of literature and art circles, be regarded as one of the six major mass organizations. It is necessary to ensure that federations of returned Overseas Chinese have real position, duties and authority in order to turn them into a bridge for the government to unite, and be in contact with, the Overseas Chinese and their relatives.

BEIJING RIBAO ON STUDY, BELIEF IN MARXISM

HK020855 BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Shao Quan [6730 3123]: "Is Marxism Just an 'Object of Study' and Not an 'Object of Belief?'"]

[Text] For decades, our party has taken Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as the ideological guide to lead the Chinese people in correctly understanding China's society, reforming it and achieving great victories in revolution and construction. In the course of protracted practice in revolution and construction, more and more people have come to understand the correctness of this guiding ideology and, consequently, they firmly believe in it, seriously study it and strive to make use of it. However, in recent years, some people have had another idea. They think that Marxism can only be an "object of study" and not an "object of belief". It is said that if we regard it as an object of belief our thinking will be fettered and the search for truth will be hindered. This view needs clarifying.

Since Marxism is scientific truth, it can of course be regarded as an object of study. In fact, many revolutionaries of the older generation have experienced the process of transition from studying Marxism to firmly believing in it. While in darkness, Marxism brought them light so that they ended their hesitation and depression and embarked on the revolutionary path. Comrade Mao Zedong also said that in the beginning he knew nothing at all about Marxism and that it was through study and practice that he became a Marxist. History has proved that anyone who is without prejudice, respects science, searches for and studies truth can come to understand that Marxism is scientific truth and that once he understands this truth, nobody can stop him from believing in it and practicing it. Therefore, we should welcome people (including those who have doubts in Marxism) to seriously study Marxism. If we study Marxism although we still have doubts about it, we are adopting a far better attitude than those who frivolously negate Marxism after only having read not more than one or two Marxist books or those who do not understand it at all.

The question is what stand and attitude we should take, and what the purpose should be, in studying Marxism. We should not take a stand opposed to the people's interests or a stand separated from the interests of any class, nor should we take an academic attitude of theory divorced from practice. Marxism is the theoretical manifestation of the proletarian movement and the world outlook of communism. It possesses a distinct class and practical nature. It is not just scientific truth but also revolutionary truth. When we study this theory, we should only take the stand of the proletariat and the laboring people, adopt an attitude of integrating theory with reality and have in mind the purpose of solving practical problems in China's revolution and construction. Otherwise, we cannot truly understand this truth or correctly make use of it.

It is wrong to say that Marxism can only be regarded as an "object of study" and not an "object of belief." People who hold this view have a number of different starting points. One of these starting points is admitting that Marxism is scientific truth but thinking that it should not be regarded as an "object of belief" for fear that Marxism will be turned into religion and superstition will be practiced. It seems that this view encourages us to take a scientific attitude toward Marxism but in fact such a view is itself not scientific. It has confused the concept of belief with superstition, and scientific belief with religious belief. Belief does not belong to religion alone. Everyone has beliefs no matter whether or not they admit it or whether or not they are conscious of it. The difference lies only in whether they are conscious of it. The difference lies only in whether they believe in science or religion and whether they believe in something correct or something wrong. Marx said 100 years ago, "Bourgeois 'freedom of conscience' is nothing but the toleration of all possible kinds of religious freedom of conscience, and that for its part the workers' party endeavors to liberate the conscience from the bogey of religion." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 3, p 24) Where should the conscience be led to after its liberation? Without doubt, it should be led to the course of science. We should make a clear demarcation between believing in Marxist scientific truth and believing in religion.

Of course, we do not seek blind belief in Marxism. A blind belief cannot be a firm one. People having a blind belief can easily be taken in and their blind belief will easily be changed into doubts and wavering. When we encourage a belief in Marxism, we mean that we should, by means of our diligent study and practice, have a true understanding of the spirit and essence of Marxism and the objective laws it reveals and thus be able to consciously believe in it.

Another starting point in negating the belief in Marxism is thinking that Marxism is merely a theoretical school of thought and that it should only be studied as the doctrine of one school of thought that can be used for comparison and should not be regarded as an "object of belief." It totally rejects taking Marxism as the guiding ideology of our country. The essence of this starting point is opposition to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and advocacy of bourgeois liberalization. It objectively gives free rein to all kinds of erroneous words and deeds including reactionary words and deeds.

Marxism is a theoretical system founded by Marx and Engels who had discriminately inherited mankind's scientific fruits of the past, summed up the historical experience of the proletarian revolutionary movement and shaken off the prejudices of the exploiting classes. Leninism is Marxism of the era of imperialism and the proletarian revolution. Mao Zedong Thought is the product of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of China's revolution and construction. The relationship between Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and various kinds of feudal and bourgeois theories is a relationship between right and wrong and is not a relationship between one theoretical school of thought and another or between one branch of a theoretical school of thought and another. It has the significance of giving universal guidance and should be studied and grasped by all revolutionaries. Article 2 of the PRC Constitution stipulates: "The guiding ideology of the PRC is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought." This stipulation states that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is not only the guiding ideology of our party but is also the guiding ideology of our country.

Only with this guiding ideology can all the people of our country have a unified will and common grounds for action. It is our ideological guarantee in developing our motherland, realizing the four modernizations and adhering to the socialist path and is also the spiritual weapon for developing our country. In the old society, Marxism was illegal. After the founding of new China, Marxism began to occupy a leading position. It was only after this that the people could freely study and make use of Marxism. This was a result of the victory achieved by the Chinese people with blood and sacrifice. It is only natural that the people will not permit opposition to it or its abolition.

The constitution has stipulated the country's guiding ideology and has also stipulated that all citizens have the freedom of religious belief. These two things do not contradict each other. As stated in the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, "to uphold the four basic principles does not mean that religious believers should renounce their faith but that they must not engage in propaganda against Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and they must not use religion to interfere in politics and education." Without Marxism, there would not have been new China and abandoning Marxism means abandoning new China. We should greatly treasure this guiding ideology and publicize it. We should not reject it. If we reject it, we will lose our bearings and will land ourselves in a position where we oppose the people's will.

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is a scientific truth already proved by practice. Let us all study it, carry out research on it, believe in it, make use of it and continuously enrich and develop it in our practice. In this way, we can certainly overcome our difficulties and build our country into a modern and powerful socialist country.

ARTICLE ON MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT ON LITERATURE, ART

HK021418 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 81 p 3

[Special commentary by Li Zhun [2621 0402] and Ding Zhenhai [0002 2182 3189]: "Creative Application of Marxist Theory of Knowledge in the Sphere of Literature and Art -- Discussion of Mao Zedong Thought on Literature and Art...."]

[Text] Mao Zedong Thought on literature and art is the product of integrating the basic principles of Marxist-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolutionary literary and artistic work in China. It is an inseparable important part of the whole scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought and the guiding ideology that should be abided by in the literary and artistic work in our country.

Mao Zedong Thought on literature and art has very rich and deep content. It is necessary to do many and varied things for making a comprehensive and scientific study of it and for expounding on and propagating it. What we are going to discuss is how Comrade Mao Zedong creatively applied the basic principles of the Marxist theory of knowledge to enrich and develop Marxist thinking on literature and art, on the problem of the relationship between literature and art and life.

Literature and art are a part of social ideology. Basically, they are the manifestation in images of writers' and artists' knowledge of life. (Only on this basis can aesthetics and the problem of merits and gains be talked about.) Therefore, the basic questions for any kind of thinking on literature and art are: first, the questions on the relationship between literature and art and life -- that is, whether and how literature and art reflect social life, how writers come to know life, and how should one reform one's abilities in knowing life. Then, there are the questions of whether literature and art have any impact on social life, how to test and evaluate its impact on social life and other questions. Before the birth of Marx, the literary and artistic critics in history had expressed many valuable views on this problem, but on the whole they failed to answer the problem truly from the plane of scientific knowledge.

The dialectical materialism and historical materialism theories created by Marx and Engels clearly defined the nature and role of literature and art as a kind of social ideology and laid the foundation for the scientific theory of Marxist thinking on literature and art. Lenin put further emphasis on the requirement and function of literature and art as a kind of knowledge. Comrade Mao Zedong, however, under new historical conditions and on the basis of his direct leadership over literary and artistic work, comprehensively and creatively applied the basic principles of the Marxist-Leninist theory of knowledge to the literary and artistic field, and made new expositions on serious questions on the relationship between literature and art and life.

This was the very starting point from which Comrade Mao Zedong began to enrich and develop all the Marxist thinking on literature and art and from which Mao Zedong Thought on literature and art began to take shape.

1. Applying the Materialist Theory of Reflection To Investigate the Source of Literature and Art and Clearly Pointing Out That Social Life Is the Only Source of Literature and Art and That Creative Work Should Be Based on Reality

Before the emergence of the Marxist theory of knowledge, a clear and definite scientific conclusion on the problem of the source of literature and art could not possibly be found. All idealists, including Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel refused to admit that social life was the source of literature and art, while all the old school of materialist aesthetists, including Nikolai Gavrilovich Chernyshevski, regarded literature and art only as an imitation of life, and moreover, their understanding of social life was also mechanical. While clearly including literature and art in the category of ideology, Marx wrote, "A concept is nothing more than what has been replanted in one's mind from outside and has been reformed by it." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 2, p 217) "The development of politics, law, philosophy, literature and art is based on the development of economy." (ibid, vol 4, p 506) They also raised the requirement that fiction should "faithfully depict the relationships in reality." These expositions put the problem on the source of literature and art on the scientific course of the materialist theory of reflection. It was also on the basis of the materialist theory of reflection that Lenin pointed out that Lev Nikolaevich Tolstoy was the "Mirror of the Russian Revolution." Comrade Mao Zedong applied the materialist theory of reflection to make a special investigation of the problem on the reflection of life by literature and art and made a clearer and more definite scientific exposition on the problem of the source of all literature and art.

Marxist theory of knowledge is a materialist theory of reflection. Back in 1940, in his "On New Democracy," Comrade Mao Zedong directly applied the materialist theory of reflection and wrote: "A given culture is the ideological reflection of the politics and economy of a given society," and "as for the new culture, it is the ideological reflection of the new politics and the new economy." It can be seen that the culture here did not particularly mean literature and art and that what was reflected was limited to politics and economics, but in his "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art," the problem was dealt with more clearly and thoroughly. He wrote: "In the final analysis, what is the source of all literature and art? Works of literature and art, as ideological forms, are products of the reflection in the human brain of the life of a given society. Revolutionary literature and art are the products of the reflection of the life of the people in the brains of revolutionary writers and artists. The life of the people is always a mine of the raw materials for literature and art, materials in their natural form, materials that are crude, but most vital, rich and fundamental, they make all literature and art seem pallid by comparison; they provide literature and art with an inexhaustible source. Their only source. They are the only source, for there can be no other."

In the above words we have cited and in his other expositions in this "speech," in addition to making a very succinct summary of the relationship between literature and art and life as one between what reflects and what is reflected, he pointed out that attention should be paid to the following points: first, all social life is the source of literature and art.

Second, there is only one source of literature and art and there are no other sources. The literary and artistic works in the past are not the source but what has emanated from the source. Third, social life is incomparably richer and as a source of literature and art, it is inexhaustible. Fourth, literary and artistic creation "should be based on real life;" in other words, it should proceed from real life. These had never been clearly mentioned by Marx and Lenin and were, therefore, new expositions made by Comrade Mao Zedong through applying the materialist theory of reflection to the problem of the source of literature and art. They were so succinct and clear that they set a clear and definite demarcation line between dialectical materialism and idealism and old materialism not only on the general relationship of consciousness and existence, but also on the concrete problem that literature and art are the reflection of life (not simple imitation). Thus he laid down a firm starting point for literary and artistic creation. After the "speech," Comrade Mao Zedong time and again emphasized the view that creation should proceed from real life.

The great guiding effect of these scientific expositions by Comrade Mao Zedong through applying materialist theory of reflection has been repeatedly proved by the practice of the literary and artistic work in our country. The most fundamental reason for the occurrence of the unprecedented prosperous situation in literary and artistic creation since the smashing of the "gang of four" is the elimination of the lying and scheming literature and art characterized by lies and deception that were concocted and promoted by the "gang of four" and the restoration of the proper relationship between literature and art and life and of the realistic tradition of creation that proceeds from real life. The recent occurrence in literary and artistic creative works of certain new practices of formulism, generalization, duplication and random fabrication has basically been a manifestation of the violation of the materialist theory of reflection. The failures in these works have told us once more that the roads divorced from the materialist starting-point of creation proceeding from real life are erroneous and impassible.

We should also point out that human social life is not stagnant or rigid but a constantly rolling torrent like the Chang Jiang. As the great Greek philosopher Heraclitus said well: "People cannot step in the same river twice." Since literature and art are the reflection of social life, writers must understand and depict life in its course of development and change. In the "speech," Comrade Mao Zedong integrated the principles of the materialistic theory of reflection with the practice of the revolutionary literary and artistic movements in China at that time and raised the call that writers "must combine themselves with the new times of the masses" and strive to depict new personalities and a new world. It is still of great realistic significance in the present new historical period to adhere to this exposition. During the past few years, a phenomenon has occurred which has afforded food for thought: some writers who were reduced to the predicament of the category of the "old stinking ninth" during the 10 years of turmoil closely associated their experience, thoughts and feelings with those of the masses. Therefore, soon after the smashing of the "gang of four," they could promptly write, out of the real life they experienced, successful new works to reflect the serious results brought about by the 10 years of upheaval, and these works have been well received. However, along with the rapid advance of real life, the masses of people have already begun their new life on the new long march, but some writers are in a predicament of "being unfamiliar with, and having no understanding of the relationships between the people, the new work and the new struggle, and have no scope to exercise their abilities." Though some of them have written things to reflect present life -- an effort worth affirming -- their works lacked the force to inspire the people because they failed to really feel the pulse of the new life. The correct way to solve this problem is still for writers to closely follow the progress of the times and to master the social reality in its course of development and change and reflect the life of the time that has already made progress. There is no other way out.

2. Applying the Theory That Practice Is the Basis of Knowledge and Definitely Putting Forth for Literary and Artistic Workers the Creative Road of Going Deep Into Social Lives and the Masses

Creation proceeding from real life is not only a desire but also a requirement based on a correct understanding of life. How then, can social life be correctly and deeply understood and mastered?

Marxist theory of knowledge is not a theory of intuitive reflection. Its basic difference from the theory of knowledge of old materialism is its inclusion of practice in the category of the theory of knowledge. Marxism holds the views that by mere intuition, quiet observation and "investigating things" without actions, one often can only see the superficial phenomena of things, and that only by personal contact with a certain thing and participating in the practical activities to reform it can one really understand its internal relations. Practice is the basis of knowledge, and knowledge must rely on practice. It is especially so for the knowledge of social life. For social life differs from nature and it consists, first and foremost, of various practical activities of people. As Marx said, "social life is in essence practice." Only through practice can one understand the inside information of social life so as to correctly depict social life. Marx wrote: "The problem does not lie in the realization of a certain imaginative system, but in our conscious participation in the historical course before us of revolutionary reform of society." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 14, p 465) Lenin once advised Gorkey that, "to make investigation one should go down to do so," and asked him "to go to the countryside and the factories in other places (or to the front) to investigate how people were building their life in a new way." ("To A.M. Gorkey") The concrete comments on the works of many writers by Marx, Engels and Lenin contained the advocacy that writers should participate in social practice and the criticism of the tendency of the deviation of creation from practice in life.

On the basis of Marxist epistemology, Comrade Mao Zedong laid further emphasis on the importance of practice, especially so that people should directly participate in reforming reality. He said: "If you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality.... If you want to know the theory and methods of revolution, you must take part in revolution." ("On Practice") On literature and art, he clearly and particularly pointed out with emphasis the problem that writers should consciously take part in the practice of social life. In his "speech," after he expounded that social life was the only source of literature and art, he went on to point out emphatically: "China's revolutionary writers and artists, writers and artists of promise, must go among the masses; they must for a long period of time unreservedly and wholeheartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, go into the heat of the struggle, go to the only source, the broadest and richest source, in order to observe, experience, study and analyze all the different kinds of people, all the classes, all the masses, all the vivid patterns of life and struggle, all the raw materials of literature and art. Only then can they proceed to creative work." Here Comrade Mao Zedong explained the problem very clearly and there could be no doubt about it. First, it is not general contact with the masses but the participation in the heat of the struggle among the masses and the joining in the torrent of reforming the society. Second, a writer should not only make investigation but should learn through his personal experience the life and struggle of the masses of people. Third, he should study and analyze the five "alls" and understand things in their mutual relationships and roles. Fourth, only when the above three things are done, "can they proceed to creative work." This has clearly pointed out that participation in the social practice which is mainly done by the masses of people is the prerequisite for revolutionary writers to carry out their revolutionary creative work and to correctly reflect social life. Thus, Comrade Mao Zedong applied the theory that practice was the basis of knowledge in order to point out a definite Marxist creative road to all revolutionary, literary and artistic workers. In simpler words, this was the road of creation through going deep into life. This was an epoch-making new contribution in the history of Marxist thought on literature and art. Of course, going deep in life was only a general requirement.

In actually doing so, every writer can choose his specific way according to his practical conditions. What was said here of the writers' participation in the practice of reforming the reality of society does not mean that they must become workers if they want to write about life in factories, or that they must become peasants if they want to write about the life of peasants. It means that to deeply depict and reflect a certain kind of social life, a writer must make practical contact with or even plunge into it to gain practical experience in it and understand its internal conditions instead of investigating and understanding it merely from above or outside. This practical experience in social life is precisely the starting-point for creative activities -- that is, artistic practice, of revolutionary writers.

During the few decades since the making of the "speech," owing to the repeated emphasis and expositions of Comrade Mao Zedong and the advocacy of the party, "going deep in to life" has become a guiding slogan on the literary and art front. Under the guidance of this slogan new writers have grown up one after another and fine works that reflect real life have emerged one after another, resulting in an historical change in the features of the literary and artistic ranks and creative work in China. There is no need to deny that, later, under the influence of leftist thinking, the slogan of "going deep into life" was distorted from the angle of leftist thinking and brought about bad effects. Nevertheless, by no means should we reject the slogan of "going deep into life" itself for this reason. The wanton distortion of the slogan by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and their ilk was quite another thing. Rejection of the slogan of "going deep into life" is in fact the rejection of the thesis that practice is the basis of knowledge and the rejection of the creative road that should be followed by literary and art workers. In the past few years, after making some achievements, some writers spent more time resting on their laurels and less time going deep into the life of the masses, or even turned to feed on the small griefs and joys in their personal surroundings, thus their creative work has been in a predicament of stagnation and retrogression. Has this phenomenon not provided counter-evidence to prove the importance of "going deep into life"?

3. Adhering to the Dynamic Theory of Reflection, Emphatically Pointing Out the Guiding Role of World Outlook in Understanding and Reflecting Life and Clearly Directing the Way for Establishing Correct World Outlook

Marxist epistemology is, moreover, an active theory of reflection. It holds that the subjective reflection of objective reality by human beings is not inactive or passive but active and dynamic. What is referred to as "dynamic" has two meanings: human brains can dynamically master -- that is, correctly reflect -- the objective reality, as well as can dynamically divorce themselves from -- that is to say, erroneously reflect -- the objective reality. How can a given person achieve a dynamic mastery of the objective reality instead of divorcing himself from it? Apart from this condition of practice, it depends on his world outlook and abilities of understanding.

The two creators of the Marxist scientific world outlook attached great importance to the role of world outlook in the activities of knowledge. Engels wrote: "Similar plot and material, when written by Heinrich Heine became a poignant satire to the Germans, but when written by Hink, became a satire to the poet himself in whom was identified both the poet and the youths who weakly indulged themselves in imagination." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 4, p 236) This was, in fact, an emphasis on the guiding role of the writers' world outlook from a specific angle. Lenin criticized the thoughts for "establishing a new religion" and the "morbid psychology" that once existed in Gorkey's mind, and helped him to set the proletarian world outlook firmly in his mind. While emphasizing that Marxist epistemology is a "revolutionary dynamic theory of reflection," Comrade Mao Zedong went a step further in clearly pointing out, in terms of its overall importance, the guiding role of writers' world outlook in understanding and reflecting life.

In the "speech," Comrade Mao Zedong wrote that the reason so many problems existed in the literary and artistic circle was because "there are still many defects among our comrades, such as idealism, dogmatism, empty illusions, empty talk, contempt for practice and aloofness from the masses." Obviously, this, first of all, meant the problem of world outlook of literary and artistic workers and meant stressing the view that writers could not reflect social life correctly, unless correct world outlook was set up in their minds. Only the brains of a revolutionary writer can create "revolutionary literature and art." Moreover, in the "speech," it was stressed that writers should solve the "problems of their stand" and "the problem of attitude" and "effect a fundamental change in their thoughts and feelings" and "must move their stand over...to the proletarian side." These things all dealt with the problem of world outlook from diverse angles. In short, they demanded that writers "apply the dialectical materialist and historical materialist viewpoints to investigate the world and the society."

Comrade Mao Zedong's new contribution was not only shown in that he clearly pointed out, on the basis of the theory of the dynamic role of knowledge, the guiding role of world outlook in understanding and reflecting life and raised this view to the plane of the ideological construction of the revolutionary literary and artistic ranks and put due emphasis on it, but was also shown in that he combined on the common road of going deep into social life the process in the change of writers' world outlook, thoughts and feelings with the process of gaining the source for creative work and collecting material for it. Thus, he clearly expounded that only through taking part in the practice of reforming real life can one reform one's abilities of understanding and make one's brain an ideological tool for correctly understanding and reflecting practical life. Only in this way can the literary and artistic works that deeply reflect practical life and meet the demand of the broad masses of people be produced. In short, practice, and only practice, can be the bridge and link that connects the subjectivity with objectivity and literature and art with life. If one divorces himself from the practice that is mainly carried out by the masses of people and from the general orientation of such practice, not only his source of creative work will dry up, but his thoughts may also go astray. This has been repeatedly proved by facts.

What we should explain here is that although it is of longstanding and universal significance that Comrade Mao Zedong emphasized the guiding role of world outlook in understanding and reflecting life on the basis of the Marxist theory of the dynamic role of knowledge and pointed out that the way to solve the problems of world outlook was to take part in social practice, it was only a specific conclusion drawn from the specific conditions then and there that he said in the "speech" that "many people" in the literary and artistic ranks "still held idealist views" and still kept their stand on the side of petit bourgeois intellectuals." After the establishment of the socialist public ownership, historical change occurred in the intellectual ranks of our country. But Comrade Mao Zedong kept on saying that the world outlook of the great majority of the intellectuals including literary and artistic workers was basically a bourgeois one and based on such an estimation, he demanded literary and artistic workers to reform their thoughts. This did not conform with the changed practical conditions. (Naturally, it was quite another thing that Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their ilk carried out an "all-round dictatorship" over literary and artistic workers.) Nevertheless, we should not think that because it has been affirmed that the great majority of the intellectuals in our country have already been a part of the working class, it is no longer necessary for literary and artistic workers to continuously solve the problem of their world outlook in practice and that there is no longer any need for ideological reform. For, viewed in the light of the problems that have occurred in literary and artistic circles, we cannot yet say that all literary and artistic workers have thoroughly solved the problems of their world outlook. Moreover, it is a fundamental viewpoint of Marxist epistemology that the conformance of subjectivity with objectivity is a process of continuous development.

There is no limit to the development of the objective world, so there will never be an end to the contradiction between subjectivity and objectivity. Therefore, the solution of the problem of world outlook for any one person cannot be a solution for all, and it has to be continuously carried on in practice. Along with the four modernizations, comrades on various fronts are facing a series of new conditions and new problems and literary and artistic workers are also facing new contradictions between subjectivity and objectivity. We should consciously go on solving the problem of world outlook through practice and raise our abilities of understanding and reflecting life under new historical conditions.

4. Adhering to the View That the True Task of Knowledge Is To Reveal Objective Truth and Emphasizing That Literature and Art Should Reflect the Essence of Life and Help the Masses To Promote the Development of Social Life

Marxism holds that the true task of knowledge is to develop one's knowledge from perceptions to ideas in one's mind, to master "the comprehensive essential and internal relations of things" and understand "the laws governing them" ("On Practice") and to reveal objective truth so as to guide people in their practice of reforming the objective world.

Literary and artistic works differ from scientific theory. As people's artistic mastery of the world, it is not displayed in abstract and theoretical summarization but in lively artistic images. Nevertheless, since it is a kind of knowledge, it probably should not remain in the perceptual stage of the cognition of life. On the contrary, it should reflect the essence and laws of social life and reform social life. Otherwise, it will fail to fulfill the task of cognition, and will, therefore, in terms of epistemology, lose much of its value and effect.

Marx praised "Shakespeare's wonderful description of the essence of money." ("Marx and Engels on Art," vol I, p 246) He also said that the English writers such as Dickens "revealed through vivid description more political and social truth to the world in their outstanding books than all that has ever been revealed by all professional politicians, statesmen and moralists." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 10, p 688) Engels said: "Writers should reproduce in their works typical figures in typical conditions," This, from the view point of epistemology, means a requirement for literature and art to reflect "the comprehensive, essential and internal relations of things." Lenin also wrote, "if what we read is written by a truly great artist, he is sure to reflect in his works at least some essential aspects of the revolution." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 15, p 176) Comrade Mao Zedong's development lay in that he expounded, in a relatively concentrated way, the problem that literature and art should reflect the essence and laws of life and definitely and clearly raised the demand that literary and artistic works should guide people's practice and help the masses to promote the advance of society.

As Comrade Mao Zedong wrote in his "speech," "while both are beautiful, life as reflected in works of literature and art can and ought to be on a higher plane, more intense, more concentrated, more typical, nearer the ideal, and therefore more universal, than actual everyday life. Revolutionary literature and art should create a variety of characters out of real life and help the masses to propel history forward." This well-known paragraph dealt with problems on epistemology, aesthetics and the proletarian view on material gain, but epistemology is the basic one. Five of the six comparatives -- on a higher plane, more intense, more concentrated, more typical and nearer the ideal -- described the characteristics of typification. In view of the logic in the context, they focused on the same point -- the "more universal" in nature. In other words, we can say that typification was the method and its aim was to be "more universal." We know that in view of epistemology what is "universal" is what is common and stable in phenomena -- that is, the essence and laws of things.

As Lenin said, "Laws are what is stable (preserved) in phenomena" and "what is common in them." ("Notes on Philosophy," pp 158, 159) Therefore, this paragraph in the "speech" clearly raised the demand for literary and artistic works to apply the method of typification to reflect the essence and laws of social life, so that people, after reading their works, can augment their understanding of social life. What Comrade Mao Zedong said of "helping the masses to propel history forward" and what he said following -- "awakening the masses, firing them with enthusiasm and impelling them to unite and struggle to transform their environment" -- were all aimed at clearly pointing out that literary and artistic work should guide people's practice in reforming social life by revealing the essence and laws of life so as to fulfill its true task as a kind of cognition. This clear exposition drew a thoroughly clear demarcation line from the erroneous view of "art for art's sake" in terms of epistemology. Later, in his letter to the Yanan Pingju opera ensemble he talked about restoring the true feature of history and made other expositions on other occasions. These were all for the purpose of putting continuous emphasis from diverse angles on the problem of helping the people to propel social life forward.

On this problem we should oppose two views and practices. The first is that regardless of the characteristics of literature and art, writers are required to point out the laws of the development of social life in the manner of writing philosophical lecture notes or to show the so-called "essence" and "mainstream" by the length of narration on the characters or plots or even by arithmetic proportion. These requirements deny the characteristics of literature and art and actually will only result in blocking the channels of reflecting the essence of life in the form of literature and art. Another view holds that for the sake of faithfulness it is enough to copy the phenomena one sees in life as they actually are in life, and that it will fetter creative work if literature and art is particularly asked to reflect the essence of life and to guide people's practice. These views not only run contrary to Marxist epistemology but also belittle and distort the "faithfulness" of literature and art. In the views of a Marxist a description of phenomena of daily life in the form of keeping books of daily accounts cannot be called "faithful" any more than simple facts can be affirmed to be "truth." Only those that by a deep description of certain phenomena and their relations with other phenomena in accordance with the principle of typification reflect the essence behind these phenomena are qualified to be given the fine adjective "faithful." The key is not what one writes but how one writes. Whatever one writes, one will be risking the danger of practicing naturalism if one only lists phenomena in a manner of keeping daily accounts. For a time in the recent past, there occurred one or two works in which efforts were concentrated on playing up certain disastrous scenes displaying disgusting phenomena. They not only fail to reflect the essence of life but also distort the features of life and confuse people's understanding of life. From this we see that the danger is a real one and worth our attention.

5. Clearly Putting Forward, on the Basis of the Principle of Testing Truth by Practice, the View That the Test of the Merit and Demerit of Literary and Artistic Works Is Their Social Effect on the People's Life

Another important aspect of the Marxist epistemology is that the results of practice are the only criteria for testing the correctness of people's understanding. Since literary and artistic works are the crystallization of writers' understanding of life, its test should not be an exception.

From the material that has so far been available to us, in their expositions that practice is the sole criterion of truth, Marx, Engels and even Lenin failed to directly and clearly put forward the view that the merit and demerit of literary and artistic works should be tested by their practical result. (This may have been due to historical causes.) The first person who raised this problem was Comrade Mao Zedong.

Comrade Mao Zedong directly applied the criterion of practice to the literary and artistic field. He clearly wrote in the "speech," "In examining the subjective intention of a writer or artist, that is, whether his motive is correct and good, we do not judge by his declarations but by the effect of his action (mainly his works) on the masses in society. The criterion for judging subjective intent or motive is social practice and its effect." Of course, we should point out that the coincidence of motive and effect is a conditional one, and not a simple or absolute one. We should particularly not trace back from the success or failure to the motive so as to judge whether the motive is good or bad; for, the idea of being good or bad belongs to quite a different category from that of being correct or incorrect. Therefore we should not understand them absolutely. Thus the scientific nature of Comrade Mao Zedong's exposition was very clear. To test whether a writer's cognition is correct (subjective intention, that is, motive, also belongs to the category of cognition) and whether it reflects the essence and laws of social life, we should not use anything subjective as a criterion. On the contrary, we should only use the objective criterion of the result of social practice, that is, the social effect -- the effect and influence of his works on the thoughts and activities of the masses of people -- brought about by the publication or putting on of his works on the life of the masses of people.

Some people may protest that the above-mentioned exposition is about how to judge the writers' motives and not particularly on testing their works. (The motive and works of a writer are closely related, but they are, after all, not identical.) What he said immediately after was especially for testing works. Comrade Mao Zedong wrote that politically and artistically, literary and artistic works were divided into being good, relatively good, bad and relatively bad and "this division should, naturally, also rely upon their social effect." In other words, to evaluate literary and artistic works, there are the respective criteria both politically and artistically, but the final judge of whether a particular work conforms with the political and artistic criteria is its practical result, that is, its social effect. The practical result -- the social effect -- is the final criterion for testing literary and artistic works. In his "On the Correct Handling of Contradiction Among the People," Comrade Mao Zedong further pointed out, "questions of right and wrong in the arts and sciences should be settled through free discussion in artistic and scientific circles and through practical work in these fields. They should not be settled in an oversimple manner." This meant that not only the evaluation of a literary and artistic work depends on practice, but all questions of right and wrong in the arts should be finally solved by practice. This was an overall application of the criterion of practice on literary and artistic questions. A clear demarcation line was drawn between it and the subjective criterion in evaluating writers and their works and in literary and artistic criticism. This added a new important content to Marxist thinking on literature and art. An overall understanding and adhering to the theory of social effect expounded by Comrade Mao Zedong can help us to clarify certain confusion in present literary and artistic thinking and to augment the scientific nature of literary and artistic criticism.

First, we should prevent a simplified and vulgarized understanding of the "social effect" that is, "the social practices and their effect" of literary and artistic works. Marxism holds that social practice is the total of all the mutually related and mutually restricted individual activities of various people in society. Because the concrete subjective and objective conditions differ from person to person, the same kind of social practices under the guidance of the same ideology cannot get identical results, and sometimes may even get diametrically different results. Therefore, only by making a comprehensive analysis of all concrete results, whether positive or negative and whether left or right, of all the activities of the practice guided by the same cognition, can we relatively reasonably treat the whole result of the practice of this cognition. The same should be done to the social effect of literary and artistic works. Moreover, literary and artistic works are a kind of exceptionally complicated form of cognition and in judging the merits and demerits and success and failure of a piece of work, we are more obliged to make a comprehensive analysis and an overall judgment of the diverse effect and impact it has brought about in the life of the mass of people.

It will all run counter to Marxist epistemology and be a practice of simplification to judge the merits and demerits of works without making a comprehensive analysis, but only on the basis of a few instances of the experiences of certain individuals or a few people (for example, a certain person has done something good or something bad after reading a certain piece of work) or by the criterion of whether they sell well.

However, never should the opposition to simplification and vulgarization be explained as an impossibility to measure social effect. Some people treat social effect as something extremely mysterious and abstruse and something beyond understanding. They even hold that the value of a piece of work is not anything fixed, and that different people have different views and these different views can never be reconciled. These people have fallen into the quagmire of relativism and agnosticism. In fact, however complicated the ideological content and manifestation of a piece of work is, its basic ideological and artistic value can always be definitely evaluated over a long period of circulation and performance and through the test of the protracted practice of the masses of people.

The cause of the above-mentioned one-sided understanding and misunderstanding of the meaning of "social effect" is, in fact, due to inadequate understanding of the dialectically unified relationship between the definiteness and indefiniteness of the criterion of practice. As Lenin wrote, "Naturally we should not forget that the criterion of practice, in essence, can never completely prove or refute any superficial impressions. This criterion is so 'indefinite' that it will not make people's knowledge 'absolute.' At the same time, it is so definite that it helps us to wage ruthless struggle against all varieties of idealism and agnosticism." ("Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" p 134) Similarly, this idea also suits the social effect of literature and art. To be more specific, first, social practices and their effect -- that is, social effect -- are objective criteria for all subjective criteria. Second, the social effect of a piece of work can be measured and it is not something impossible for us to know. Third, the social effect of a work is not finished once and for all and the specific social effect for each time and for each specific period is limited and cannot be absolutized because of the restriction of specific conditions. Pointing out that questions of right and wrong in the arts should be solved by artistic practice, Comrade Mao Zedong wrote, "it often takes time to create trials to judge what is right and what is wrong." This meant that we should regard the social effect of literary and artistic works as a process. If each and every one comes to study Marxist epistemology, there will be more and more common language in examining literary and artistic works and in all literary and artistic criticism.

From the above investigation we can see that Comrade Mao Zedong creatively applied one by one some of the major principles of Marxist epistemology to the relative links of the relationship between literature and art and life, including the full range of issues beginning with that literary and artistic creative work should proceed from actual life to the creative road of going deep into life, and from the guiding role of world outlook to that literature and finally that literary and artistic works should finally be examined in light of their social effect. These all developed and enriched Marxist thinking on literature and art and formed a systematic and precious theoretical legacy for us. Today, we should never overlook or negate the above scientific theses of Comrade Mao Zedong on the grounds of the correction of certain mistakes committed by him in literary and artistic work in his later years. Nor should we neglect or deny the historical position and guiding role of all of Mao Zedong Thought in literature and art. Precisely to the contrary, under the new historical conditions we should more consciously learn and study Mao Zedong Thought on literature and art and more consciously adhere to following its guidance in order to guarantee the smooth advance of the socialist literary and artistic cause.

BEIJING RIBAO DISCUSSES 'ORDERLY ADVANCE'

HK020021 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Zhang Bingyuan [4545 3521 0337]: "Orderly Advance"]

[Text] In his speech, delivered at the conference in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party started to clear up the long-term influences of the leftist guiding ideology. The building of our country's socialist economy and culture is now proceeding along the path of "according to the national condition; we are making an orderly advance by stressing practical effects and steady development."

"Orderly advance" can be said to be the voice of our experience in revolution and the development over the past 32 years since the founding of the state and the past 60 years since the founding of the CCP. In addition, it also complies with dialectical materialism. Dialectical materialism holds that the essence of matter is not disorganized but is systematic and orderly. "Order" means law.

"Orderly advance" means doing things in accordance with the objective law. Thus, we can get twice the result with half the effort and can score successes in all kinds of work. On the contrary, if we divorce ourselves from the objective law, things will go contrary to our wishes and we will run into snags and be foiled everywhere. This law is applicable whether we are making revolution, promoting production, working or learning.

There is a law governing the growth of crops. Take a late crop for instance. It takes 150 to 180 days from the time of sowing for a late crop to reach maturity and a 120 days for an early crop. If we do as the man of the Song Dynasty did in Mencius' fable who "pulled up the seedlings to help them grow" and pull up the rice seedlings to speed up cultivation, all the seedlings will definitely die. The result will be, as Mencius pointed out: "It is on the one hand not helpful, and on the other, disastrous."

In constructing multistory buildings, it is necessary to lay the foundation first, and then construct the other stories in order. However, the "foolish rich man" in the "Bai Yu Jing" forced the carpenter to build "the top floor for him first" before completing the lower stories. This only shows that the "foolish rich man" had already reached the point of "moronic ignorance."

We must also start from the "basic course" when we study and orderly progress from simple to complicated things. Take learning mathematics for instance. We must not start with "calculus" at first and skip addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, geometry and algebra. It was in light of this scientific principle that Pavlov put forth three proposals at his deathbed to youngsters who were interested in science. His first proposal was "orderly advance." He said: I can't help feeling excited whenever I mention this prerequisite for effective scientific work." He repeated "orderly advance" three times after saying this.

The same theory also applies to making revolution. In light of the semifeudal and semicolonial situation of old China, Comrade Mao Zedong put forth the proposal of making revolution in China in two steps: the first step was new democracy and the second was socialism. He even figuratively described them as "two essays" and pointed out: "Only by doing a good job of the first essay, can we do a good job of the second." Nevertheless, leftist adventurism attempted to start with the "second" essay, and attempted to win a victory in socialist revolution by passing the stage of democratic revolution. What was the consequence of this? The answer to this is that the revolution suffered severe losses.

We must also uphold the principle of "orderly advance" in regard to reforming the production relations and promoting economic construction. During the period of transition, we have adopted a series of preliminary and advanced transitional forms of state capitalism such as processing and ordering goods, unified procurement and contracted purchasing, joint ventures of public and private funds and so on, and have scored achievements in realizing peaceful transactions with the bourgeoisie. In addition, regarding individual peasant households, we have adopted the transitional forms of developing from mutual aid teams, the seeds of socialism, to preliminary communes which were of a semisocialist nature and then to advanced socialist communes. All these methods proved to be very successful. However, in the autumn of 1955, we hastily promoted the agricultural collectivization campaign and reformed the handicraft industry and individual commercial households, bringing about a severe aftereffect and the situation was worst in 1958. The reckless promotion of the "Great Leap Forward" and the campaign of people's communes gave rise to leftist mistakes characterized by high quotas and the "communist wind," bringing great difficulties to the national economy. Fortunately, due to the implementation of the principle of "readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising of standards" at a later stage, everything started to "orderly advance" again. Hence, the national economy began to recover and develop relatively smoothly. The resolution adopted at the sixth plenary session pointed out: "Economic construction must accord with our national condition and comply with the economic laws and the natural laws. We must act according to our capability and advance orderly." This is, in fact, a scientific summation of our experiences in economic construction over the past 32 years since the founding of the country.

The words "orderly advance" do not seem to be as attractive or as "joyful to hear" as the "Great Leap Forward." Nevertheless, it can bring about a high speed on the basis of complying with the objective laws. Our country's experience in revolution and construction has proved: We will "advance" if we work in an "orderly" manner; otherwise, we will "retrogress;" we will "advance" if we work in accordance with the objective conditions or else we will "retrogress," we always say: "More haste, less speed." We should not be afraid of a slow speed in economic construction, but a "winding path" is, in fact, the most frightening thing. The reason for this is that once we proceed on a "winding path," it means that we have to go through twists and turns which will eventually lead to retrogression and collapse.

Then, does this mean that we are encouraging an advance "as slow as the ducks and geese walk" when we propose "orderly advance?" The answer to this is certainly negative. When we say we are not afraid of a slow speed, we are not encouraging doing things at a "leisurely pace," but are encouraging a speed that is relatively slower than "going through twists and turns" and "rash advance." We do not mean to abandon speed when we bring the phrase "more haste, less speed" to people's attention. Our objective is to avoid putschism. Dialectical materialism holds that the regular changes in matter are in fact stages of development which begin with small quantitative changes and advance to large qualitative changes. "Orderly advance" means doing things in accordance with the law of progressing from quantitative changes to qualitative changes. Therefore, it includes both slow evolution and rapid "leaps" which simultaneously mark the end of the course of evolution. This kind of qualitative change and "leap" is not in the least accidental, but has been planned and is the eventual result of quantitative changes. Therefore, only by "orderly advance," can we "rapidly" promote work and really attain a "high speed" in economic development.

We must strive to understand and master the "order" (in other words, the "law") of building the four modernizations, work in accordance with the "order," "orderly advance," and strive as soon as possible to build our country into a modern and powerful socialist country which possesses a high degree of democracy and civilization.

HEFEI, SHANGHAI NATIONAL DAY ACTIVITIES ROUNDUP

OW040204 [Editorial Report] Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 October broadcasts a report saying that literary and art meetings were held on the evening of 30 September at two theaters in celebration of National Day. "Attending the meetings were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the provincial military district as well as the Hefei Municipal CCP Committee, the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, the municipal people's government, the municipal CPPCC committee and the Hefei military subdistrict." Also present were retired Red Army soldiers, veteran cadres, labor models, advanced producers, workers, peasants, personages of science and educational circles, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, Taiwan compatriots, Overseas Chinese, minority people and cadres of party and government organizations. The meetings were jointly sponsored by the Hefei municipal people's government and the Anhui provincial cultural bureau.

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 1 October carries a report, with portions recorded, depicting the National Day celebrations held in the municipality. "While celebrating the festive day, people expressed warm support for Chairman Ye's statement further explaining the policy toward Taiwan and vowed to go all out to make a success of production and construction, spiritual civilization, and all other work so as to win glory for the motherland." On the afternoon of National Day, some 400 foreign friends from Japan, the United States, Britain, France, Australia, Sweden, Poland, Canada and other countries toured the Huangpu River by boat. Some entertainment programs were performed on the boat.

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 1 October also carries a report saying that the general office of the Shanghai municipal government held a tea party on 1 October to celebrate National Day. The party was attended by some 300 people, including returned Overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao as well as Taiwan compatriots. Among those present at the party were Han Zheyi and Zhao Zukang, vice mayors of Shanghai; Zhang Chengzong, vice chairman of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress; and Liu Liangmo and Xu Wensi, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee. "Han Zheyi, Shanghai vice mayor, said: On the occasion of joyfully celebrating this brilliant festival of our motherland, we miss very much our compatriots in Taiwan. Chairman Ye's statement in XINHUA interview fully embodies the common aspirations and fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities in our country, including Taiwan compatriots and Overseas Chinese. It is also in the interest of peace in the Far East and the world. We express the hope that the broad masses of Taiwan compatriots will display their spirit of patriotism and promote the early realization of the great reunification of the nation. We hope that Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese will continue to play their role as a bridge and contribute to the reunification of the motherland."

JIANGXI, SHANGHAI GROUPS SUPPORT YE STATEMENT

OW040304 [Editorial Report] Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 2 October carries a report which says that on 2 October the Jiangxi provincial and Nanchang municipal federations of returned Overseas Chinese sponsored a National Day gala party in celebration of National Day and in support of Ye Jianying's statement on the reunification of China. Some 2,000 people attended the party including Vice Governor Xu Qin and responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal federations of returned Overseas Chinese. "Vice Governor Xu Qin delivered a speech at the party. First of all, he extended warm greetings to the returned Overseas Chinese and their families, the compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and the Overseas Chinese residing abroad on behalf of the provincial people's government and the provincial and municipal federations of returned Overseas Chinese. He hailed them for their contributions to the development of the four modernizations program in China. He hoped that they will actively respond to Chairman Ye's call to help Taiwan's return to the embrace of the motherland and accomplish the great cause of national reunification at an early date."

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 3 October carries a report which says that on 3 October a discussion meeting was held by the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the China Democratic League in support of Ye's statement of China's national reunification. "(Zhao Zhaogu), vice chairman of the municipal committee of the China Democratic League, said: In his statement, Chairman Ye suggested that talks be held between the Communist Party of China and the Kuomintang of China on a reciprocal basis. His statement took into careful consideration the interests of the compatriots in Taiwan and those of the Taiwan authorities. It fully reflects the sincere and selfless attitude of the Communist Party of China in setting store by the interests of the state, the nation and the people. It is hoped that the Taiwan authorities will also put national interests above everything else and contribute their share to the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of peaceful reunification."

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 3 October also carries a report which says that on 3 October a discussion meeting was held by the standing committee of the Shanghai municipal committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy in support of Ye's statement on China's national reunification. "Wu Ruohan, (Chen Yingtao) and (Li Zhucai), participants in the meeting, delivered speeches. They hoped that the Taiwan authorities will conform to the historical trend of the times and that they will live up to the expectations of the Chinese people including those in Taiwan."

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 3 October carries a report on the 3 October joint statement by Wang Mingzhang, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CYL Committee; (Fan Ziyuan), deputy chairman of the municipal youth federation; and (Chen Haiyan), chairman of the municipal students federation. In support of Ye's statement on China's national reunification, "those who issued the statement wish to join the young people in Taiwan in contributing their share to national unity and the reunification of the motherland with actual deeds."

SHANDONG RADIO ON ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

SK040556 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Station commentary: "In Implementing Economic Responsibility System, It Is Essential To Properly Handle Relations Between the State, Collective and Individual and Pay Equal Attention to the Interests of All Three"]

[Text] One of the important criteria for judging the success or failure in implementing the economic responsibility system is whether relations between the state, collective and individual are properly handled and equal attention is paid to their interest. Therefore, we must successfully solve this problem.

The majority of industrial and communications enterprises in our province have properly handled relations between the three and paid equal attention to their interests. Thus, they have successfully mobilized the enthusiasm of the enterprises and workers and promoted production development. Compared with the first 4 months, provincial industrial output during the May-August period increased by 10.2 percent in terms of value and profits handed over to the state increased by 43.9 percent.

However, some enterprises fail to pay attention to the interests of all three elements and concentrated attention only on one or two of the three. This problem must be corrected. To properly handle the relations and interests of all three, it is necessary to intensify ideological education among cadres and workers to make them understand that the state now is in financial straits and that it is important for us to fulfill the state-assigned profit quotas so that the state can use its limited funds to promote the four modernizations. This is an issue that concerns the overall situation.

The workers' wages cannot be raised significantly overnight. We must be cautious and take the overall situation and difficulties of others into account. We can only raise wages gradually year after year in step with production development. This conforms to the interests of the state and also to the long-term interests of the workers. Therefore, we must properly handle the interests of the three and firmly stop the reckless issuance of bonuses.

Second, we must successfully implement the principle of handing over to the state as much profit as possible and of enterprises retaining more and distributing more to the workers, with priority on the former. The share of profit turned over to the state should be larger than that retained by the enterprises. This is commonly stated as follows: "A larger share goes to the state; a smaller share goes to the enterprise; and what is left is for the workers". The increase in workers' wages must correspond to the increase in profits and productivity. There is an important criterion for judging the handling of the interests of all three: when production costs must be lowered the ratio of wages in the unit cost of a product must be lowered.

Viewed from the present situation, we must rationally work out the base contract output figures, the profit-sharing percentage, the average labor quotas and the unit price of piece-work wages if we are to properly handle the interests of all three elements. These four indexes have a direct bearing on the distribution of the interests of the three. We must be successful in this work.

Distribution within enterprises hinges on labor quotas. It is not helpful to mobilize the enthusiasm of workers if the quotas are too high or too low. Therefore, labor quotas must be in the middle range, which the majority of workers can fulfill if they work hard. Enterprises introducing the bonus system must strictly abide by the bonus control quotas. Enterprises practicing the piece-work system or giving extra wages for above-quota output should no longer issue bonuses. As for profits retained by the enterprises, if the share to be issued as bonuses is rather large, efforts should be made to persuade the workers to set aside part of it as a reserve fund or use it to promote public welfare.

In a word, we must urge enterprises and concerned departments to properly handle and pay equal attention to the interests of the three elements by intensifying leadership and supervision so that the economic responsibility system can progress in a healthy manner.

BAI RUBING AT SHANDONG JUDICIAL WORK CONFERENCE

SK031044 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Excerpts] A provincial political and judicial work conference was recently held in Jinan. It urged efforts to further strengthen political and judicial work and to improve public security. Attending and addressing the conference were Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Zhao Lin and Gao Keting, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee.

The conference held that after the smashing of the gang of four and particularly since the party's third plenary session, our province's political and judicial front has continuously eliminated the pernicious leftist influence and brought order out of chaos under the leadership of the party committees at all levels and in accordance with the directives of the central authorities. However, we still have many problems in our work, particularly problems concerning public security.

[Words indistinct] In recent years, criminal and political cases have occurred frequently. The social order has not fundamentally taken a turn for the better. To further improve public security, at present the political and judicial front must earnestly study the guidelines of the sixth plenum, fully understand the complex and protracted task of achieving social order and foster the idea of fighting a protracted war. At present, we must deal relentless blows at active criminals and resolutely stifle their arrogance.

Party committees must investigate political and judicial departments to see how they carry out policies and decrees and help them sum up past experiences and solve major problems. Political and judicial departments must bring into play their initiative and creativeness in doing this work and report their work to and ask advice from the party committees. In the meantime, they must improve their own ideology, organizations and work style, work in unison to overcome difficulties, do all work in a down-to-earth way, strive to achieve a fundamental change for the better in public security and make new contributions to safeguarding the four modernizations.

BAI RUBING ADDRESSES SHANDONG CYL PLENUM

SK040910 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] The third enlarged plenary session of the sixth provincial CYL committee was recently held in Jinan. The session relayed the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 10th CYL Central Committee, summed up and examined the work done in the past year and discussed measures to deeply implement the guidelines of the party's 6th Plenary Session and the 3d Plenary Session of the 10th CYL Central Committee. It called on the CYL members and youths throughout the province to make new contributions to building a socialist material and spiritual civilization. Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, addressed the session. Xu Jianchun, secretary of the provincial CYL committee, delivered a work report.

In his speech, Comrade Bai Rubing highly appraised the work done by the provincial CYL committees. He said: At present, the main ideological trends of the CYL members and youths in our province are good. Most of them cherish the party and socialism and are diligent in their work and studies. However, the tendency of bourgeois liberalization still exists among some juveniles. In organizing the CYL members and youths to study the sixth plenum resolution and in strengthening ideological education, we must pay attention to solving the problems concerning the understanding of the evaluation of Chairman Mao and Mao Zedong Thought and the nature of socialism and the problems in following the party's leadership and maintaining unanimity with the party Central Committee. We, leaders, must attend to the differing ideological problems among youths, objectively and calmly analyze the causes for their ideological problems and adopt a sincere attitude and effective methods to educate and guide them, and to enhance their understanding. So long as we are good at promoting their strong points and employ correct methods to help them overcome shortcomings, we can help the broad masses of youths to grow well along the proper lines and to become a generation which is full of hope and brilliant prospects. Comrade Bai Rubing expressed the hope that the CYL leaders at all levels in the province will take the lead in studying politics and professional skills and strive to be both Red and expert. He urged them to deeply study ways to make a success of CYL work under the new situation, overcome the state of lax and listless leadership, boldly deal with the erroneous ideological tendencies of youths and set themselves as examples for the CYL members and youths. He also called on the CYL leaders to love their work, to devote themselves to work, to have a high sense of revolutionary responsibility and to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them by the party in a down-to-earth manner. Bai Rubing said: Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over the work of the CYL committees, consider it as one of the important parts of the party's work and attach due attention to it.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG BUYS COTTON -- Shandong Province has started purchasing cotton. By 25 September, the province had purchased 1,064,900 dan of ginned cotton, 20.1 percent of the state-assigned purchasing plan. In 1980, the province produced a record cotton output of 10.74 million dan. This year the province cultivated 14 million mu of cotton. Despite a sustained serious drought, the province expects to better last year's record in per-unit and total output. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Sep 81 SK]

COMMENTATOR ON DEVELOPING GUANGZHOU CITY

HK030323 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Whole Province Must Support Guangzhou"]

[Text] The Fourth Guangzhou Municipal CCP Congress has closed victoriously. The meeting discussed and defined the principle for construction and main tasks for the city in the future, and decided to turn it into the economic center of the whole province and of south China, and a socialist modern city that is prosperous, civilized, stable and beautiful. It is a big undertaking for the whole province to build this city well. We hope that the people throughout the province will be concerned with the construction of Guangzhou, and that the various fronts in the province will consider it their own task to support the construction of this city.

Guangzhou is the capital of Guangdong Province as well as a key city with fairly advanced industry and commerce, and this situation has been naturally formed by certain historical conditions and the development of the economy. The gross industrial output value of Guangzhou in 1980 made up 40.6 percent of the total for Guangdong Province, while the commodity purchase value for foreign trade made up 30 percent and financial revenue made up 41.5 percent of the provincial totals. Guangzhou has an important geographical position and is close to Hong Kong and Macao. It is not only the political center but also the economic, scientific and cultural center of the whole province and also of the south China region, an important foreign trade port of the whole country, the southern gate of the motherland, and the shop-window of socialism. By doing a good job in constructing the city, our province will be able to make greater contributions to the country in many aspects, and in doing so we will naturally be able to promote the modernization of the whole province.

The first task for the whole province in supporting Guangzhou is to consider the construction of the city as a key task for the whole province. We must also in no way equate Guangzhou with other prefectures and cities. That is to say, in arranging the province's national economic plans, key support must be given to the city with regard to manpower, finance and material so that the city will be able to fully play its roles as an old industrial base and key city. Therefore the industrial readjustment of the whole province must be centered on Guangzhou, and the production of the goods in the city with its better technical foundation and its greater proportion must be supported so that it can be carried out smoothly to form "fists" instead of dispersing our strength and duplicating the location of industry. It has been decided that Guangzhou will concentrate its efforts in developing 10 varieties of "fist" products: bicycles, sewing machines, watches, flashlights, batteries, fans, united goods, garments, Western medicine and herbal medicine, and tires and inner tubes. Various provincial departments must render great support to the production of these goods so as to promote coordination among specialized enterprises throughout the province, develop joint economic undertakings and promote the economic construction of the whole province.

In having the whole province support Guangzhou, it is necessary to relax the policies with regard to economic activities with other countries and to grant the city more decisionmaking power and flexibility. Guangzhou is an important transport hub of the whole province, accessible to economic contacts with Hong Kong, Macao and other places in the world and it has very favorable conditions for developing foreign trade. Therefore though Guangzhou is not a special economic zone, it is still necessary for it to have relaxed policies.

In the future, Guangzhou's decisionmaking power should be expanded and its policies relaxed as far as possible. We must understand that Guangzhou has a relatively good foundation, strong ability in coordination and linking up the parts to form a whole, and strong technical force. Therefore by doing a good job in improving this old industrial base we will be able to get twice the result with half the effort in promoting the economic development of the whole province. To do a good job in constructing Guangzhou it is also important to have backing for the construction of Hezheng and Zhuhai special economic zones. Therefore it is necessary for Guangzhou to strengthen mutual coordination and links with other places in the province and with Hezheng and Zhuhai special zones so as to step up each other's construction.

In having the whole province support Guangzhou, it is imperative to strengthen in a big way the urban construction and management of the city. To build this city well -- the outer gate of the motherland -- concerns not only the improvement in the life of the millions of people in this city but also the economic construction of the whole province and the prestige of the country. Therefore the provincial party committee and people's government hold that during the economic readjustment it is necessary to increase flexible financial power in Guangzhou municipality to a certain extent to enable the city to have the ability to gradually improve living standards, solve the employment problem, promote stability and unity and mobilize the masses' initiative even better. With a large population, Guangzhou is a city with strong purchasing power and very great pressure on the supply of commodities. It is therefore demanded that the whole province must support the city in a big way. Various places must arrange well their plans for supplying Guangzhou with pigs, poultry, eggs and other agricultural and sideline products, to guarantee that the city will be able to arrange its markets even better.

Since the whole province will support Guangzhou, how about the city itself? We hope that the broad masses of cadres and people of Guangzhou will work enthusiastically and constantly advance in doing a good job in various aspects. The basic way to build Guangzhou into a socialist modern city that is prosperous, civilized, stable and beautiful is to bring into full play the great initiative latent among the people of the city and fully display the city's advantages. Under the unified leadership of the Guangzhou municipal party committee, the party and administrative organizations of the city must implement the party's principles and policies, strengthen ideological and political work, rely on the broad masses of the people, work hard through their own efforts, strive to tap production potential and fully bring into play the roles of Guangzhou as an old industrial base and key city. It is imperative to learn from the advanced experiences of fraternal regions outside our province, strengthen coordination among specialized departments, promote industrial readjustment, unity and reorganization of the whole province, and improve technical and management level so as to push forward the economic development of the whole province; it is also imperative to do a good job in improving environment and hygiene in the city, plant trees, vigorously promote commerce, catering, service, repair, short-range passenger and cargo transportation and travel service undertakings and improve service quality. We must pay attention to improving spiritual civilization and strive to build Guangzhou into a very clean city with very good social order, mental attitude and social habits so that the city will be able to set an example for the whole province with regard to building material and spiritual civilization.

GUANGDONG RECTIFIES ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

HK030204 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Summary] Due to the correct implementation of the readjustment policy, special policies and flexible measures, Guangdong Province has succeeded in rectifying and rationalizing its economic structure over 2 years. First of all, the ratio of light and heavy industries has been rectified. "According to the statistics of the provincial statistics bureau, light industrial output, which accounted for 58.6 percent of the total industrial output in 1979, increased to 65.4 percent this year. Simultaneously, the proportion of heavy industrial output was reduced."

Second, the agricultural structure has also changed. Sideline occupations have been incessantly developed while production has been steadily increased. "Sideline occupations accounted for 12.98 percent of the total agricultural output in 1979. This was increased to 13.69 percent in 1980 and is expected to reach about 15 percent this year."

Third, investment in residential construction, commerce and service trades has been greatly increased. Fourth, the number of workers engaged in enterprises under ownership of the whole people has increased from 29.8 percent of the total number of workers in the province in 1979 to 31.03 percent in 1980. Public facilities have been improved and the people's standard of living has been raised. Fifth, consumption has been encouraged and this consequently has lowered the amount of accumulation.

"The above changes reflect our province's success in eradicating leftist influences and our province's new appearance after the implementation of the special policies and flexible measures." However, it is necessary to promote economic readjustment and further implement the special policies and flexible measures in order to bring about solutions to other existing problems.

HUBEI RIBAO ON EFFECT OF CRITICISM ON UNITY

HK030247 Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Deng Yixin [6772 0110 2450]: "Will Criticism of Liberalization Affect Stability and Unity?"]

[Text] The national forum on ideological front problems convened by the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee pointed out that we must carry out serious and correct criticism, and wage necessary and appropriate struggle against erroneous tendencies that depart from the socialist road and party leadership and advocate bourgeois liberalization. This is significant in strengthening the party's leadership over the ideological front and in putting an end to weak and lax leadership. However, some comrades load themselves with misgivings and lingering fears once they hear of criticism; they worry if criticism of liberalization will affect stability and unity. Actually, such worries are unnecessary. Criticism of liberalization, no matter how you look at it, is aimed at consolidating and promoting the excellent situation of stability and unity; on the contrary, if we do not carry out just and forceful criticism against these erroneous tendencies, then, we will genuinely affect or even sabotage stability and unity.

First of all, there is a definite context for stability and unity -- meaning that we should further unify the thinking of the whole party and the people throughout the country on the basis of the four basic principles. When we mention stability and unity, what we have in mind is a stable political and economic situation in which the people are leading a stable life and every member of the country is making concerted efforts to overcome all difficulties and triumphantly advance toward the realization of the four modernizations and the building of a great and powerful socialist state. The resolution adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee pointed out: "Unity of the party, and unity of the party and the people is the basic guarantee for building socialist modernization and for winning new victories." Although our country faces numerous problems at present and the people have differing ideas, so long as we act according to the four basic principles, we will be able to unite people from various walks of life and from different provinces and direct them toward one common goal. Only then will they have a common language and a common aim of endeavor. On the other hand, the tendency of bourgeois liberalization is basically different from the four basic principles. Its aim is to disrupt people's thinking and action in theory and practice. For example: Upholding the socialist line is to uphold the belief of advancing along the socialist road under the premise that we acknowledge our country has entered into a socialist society. However, some people propose that China is not practicing socialism or scientific socialism; they say China is practicing agricultural socialism or feudal socialism and advocate that we should practice capitalism or restore the new democratic system. It is clear enough that the things advocated by the tendency of bourgeois liberalization are very different from the basis of stability and unity that we advocate.

Second, inner-party unity and unity between the party and the people are very often accomplished through certain necessary channels. Stability is very often the outcome of struggles against elements that lead to instability, and the consolidation of unity is very often the result of struggles against things that sabotage unity. Materialist dialectics tell us: All things have two internal aspects which are both discriminating and opposed to each other, while at the same time being dependent on and related to each other. These contradictory opposites are both united and conflicting and it is this quality that motivates the motions and changes of things. The format of contradictory struggles is constrained by the nature of the contradiction and the specific conditions needed for the movement of the contradiction. However, we must not negate or ignore the role played by the conflicting nature of the contradictions in the development of things. Criticism and self-criticism are indispensable weapons in accomplishing inner-party unity and unity among the people on the basis of the four basic principles. Comrade Mao Zedong once said that "criticism and self-criticism are the only effective means to prevent all kinds of political dust and germs from contaminating the body of our party." He pointed out: "We are advocating active ideological struggle for it is a weapon that will bring us to unity inside the party and among revolutionary organizations, and such unity is beneficial for struggle. This is a weapon every party member and every revolutionary should use." The correct historical experience of our party has proven: Launching correct criticism and self-criticism, or even waging necessary struggles against erroneous things, is an important guarantee for accomplishing unity of the whole party. At the Zunyi conference, the party and the Red Army were saved at the critical moment through criticism and self-criticism. The "seventh party congress" was a success because rectification was carried out, that is, we launched criticism and self-criticism. At the 3d Plenary Session of 11th CCP Central Committee, an excellent situation that brought order out of chaos emerged after we had launched criticism and self-criticism and conducted the necessary and appropriate ideological struggle. Thus our party was able to make a great historic change.

However, some comrades do not hold the same view. To them, unity means absolute peace and a pond of stagnant water where there is no contradiction or struggle. Whenever criticism is mentioned, they consider that people are "wielding a big stick" to disturb stability and unity. This is, in fact, a superficial and metaphysical method of thinking, because stability and unity must add in new substances as the situation incessantly develops. When we mention unity, what we have in mind is new unity on a new basis. If we cast away criticism and self-criticism, and allow erroneous ideas to spread unchecked, there will be great disorder and disintegration throughout the country. Where, then, can we find stability and unity? To oppose liberalization has intrinsically shown that it is a propelling force to realize stability and unity.

Second, when we launch criticism against bourgeois liberalization, we adopt methods to safeguard stability and unity. The CCP Central Committee long ago decided that we will not promote political movements in the future. The CCP Central Committee has reiterated that we should correctly use the weapon of criticism and self-criticism when we criticize liberalization. We must present the facts and reason things out and analyze the manifestation and emergence of the erroneous tendencies in the manner of "a gentle breeze and a mild rain" so as to find a concrete solution for the ideological struggle is different from other struggles. We must not adopt crude and coercive measures when we launch ideological struggles; instead, we should use meticulous and sensible methods. Without a correct method, we will not be able to achieve the desired results that we expect from criticism. The expression of bourgeois liberalization on major principle issues is in essence doubting and opposing the four basic principles, and openly spreading their erroneous views on political issues. However, the majority of contradictions are actually contradictions among the people.

To resolve this type of contradiction, first of all, we must proceed from the desire for unity and resolve them by means of criticism or struggle. Thus, we can achieve new unity on a new basis. To proceed from the desire for unity and to launch correct criticism is an organic unity; they cannot be separated from each other. If we isolate one of them and stress the importance of one but negate the other, we will not be able to realize new unity on a new basis. We have made similar mistakes in the history of our party. For example: During the "Cultural Revolution," we exaggerated everything and regarded everything as "new trends in class struggle;" we regarded ideological differences as struggle between two lines and launched indiscriminate criticism and struggle and fighting as well as "life-and-death" struggle among the people. Hence we confused the contradictions of two very different natures, which resulted in internal disorders. This was certainly the major reason for the instability and disunity in the past. Today, we are using criticism and self-criticism to overcome liberalization. This is a method entirely different from the past method of launching indiscriminate criticism and struggle in a noisy manner. We should launch criticism in the manner of seeking truth from facts so that those being criticized can be sincerely convinced. Thus we can achieve the objective of clarifying thinking and uniting the comrades. This will result in promoting stability and unity; how can it affect stability and unity?

MAO ZHIYONG VISITS MARTYRS' GRAVES IN HUNAN

HK020019 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Today, over 200 people visited the graves of Huang Xing and Tai E at Yelu Mountain to pay their respects. Among them were party, government and responsible army members of the province and Changsha municipality, members of the provincial preparatory committee for celebrating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, personalities from various circles and relatives of martyrs who died in the 1911 revolution. The graves of Huang Xing and Tai E had been recently repaired. They are located at a beautiful spot and are surrounded by tall, green pines and cypresses. Wreaths presented by the national preparatory committee for celebrating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, the national CPPCC and the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee were placed before the graves. Standing respectfully before the graves to pay respects to the martyrs were party, government and responsible army members of the province and the municipality and personalities from various circles including Mao Zhiyong, Wan Da, Sun Guozhi, Jiao Linyi, Guo Sen, Kong Anmin, Chen Xingling, Liu Yanan, Ding Weike, Gu Ziyuan, (Yuan Shizhi), Liu Yaqiu, Yang Kaizhi, (Yang Difu), (Du Hanying), (Pan Jizhi), (Wang Huazhong), (Shen Liren), (Zeng Benke) and (Wei Fusheng). They presented wreaths to the martyrs on behalf of party, government and the army units of the province and municipality. Then they went in groups to pay respects to other martyrs of the 1911 revolution -- (Chen Qinghua), (Yao Hongye), (Lu Zhimo), (Liu Daoyi), (Zhao Dafeng), (Chen Zuoxiu), (Jia Yiwu), (Han Fu), (Liu Jian Fang) and (Win Zhen) -- and laid wreaths before their graves. After this, they visited the tombs of Huang Xing and Tai E and the exhibits concerning them there. They cherished the brilliant meritorious deeds of martyrs of the 1911 revolution and spoke about their revolutionary spirit. Then they drove to visit Huang Xing's former residence in Gaochang commune, Changsha County.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG RURAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS -- The savings deposits in the rural areas in Guangdong Province have greatly increased. By the end of July this year, the savings deposits were 2.054 billion yuan, 660 million yuan more than at the end of last year. The average savings of each person were 43.7 yuan, 14.07 yuan more than at the end of last year. According to the statistics compiled by the Agricultural Bank of China at the end of June this year, the savings deposited by commune members at the credit cooperatives throughout the country were 14.4 billion yuan, 1.96 billion yuan of which was the savings deposited by commune members in Guangdong Province which occupied the first place in the whole country. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 1 Sep 81 HK]

240 DEAD FOLLOWING TORRENTIAL RAINS IN SICHUAN

OW041912 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0709 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Chengdu, 4 Oct (XINHUA) -- Sources said that following the numerous torrential rains and floods in Sichuan, serious disasters such as land cracks and cave-ins, mountain slides and mud and rock flows have occurred in the province's 80 counties (districts) inhabited by about 240,000 people. Party and government cadres concerned at provincial, prefectoral and county levels are leading the masses in an antidisaster and rescue struggle so as to minimize the damage caused by the disasters to the people's lives and property and to the work of production and construction, communications and transportation.

According to the data thus far collected by the Sichuan provincial antiflood command, land cracks and cave-ins, mountain slides and mud and rock flows have occurred at more than 40,000 spots in these places with a death toll of 240. Some 38,000 houses and more than 40,000 mu of farmland were damaged and nearly 100,000 people were left homeless. Irrigation of some 1 million mu of fields was also adversely affected. The pertinent departments believe that the disasters were caused by continuous cloudbursts in the last 2 months or so, which made both plains and mountain lands saturated with water, and by the unstable local geological structure. In addition, they added, damage to forests and vegetation and improper land reclamation, mining, factory and road construction also had something to do with the disasters.

YUNNAN FORUM SUPPORTS REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL

HK051422 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Summary] The Yunnan provincial committee of the China Democratic League held a forum on the evening of 3 October to warmly express support of Chairman Ye Jianying's talk on the reunification of the motherland. Chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic League Yang Ming said: Chairman Ye Jianying's talk has evoked strong reactions both inside and outside the country. It is hoped that the Taiwan authorities will consider the nine points put forth by Chairman Ye and take into consideration to the interests of the entire nation.

(Zhang Jianming), member of the provincial committee of the China Democratic League, said: Taiwan has been separated from the mainland for 32 years. However, unification is the most important thing and separation is only temporary in relation to the destiny of the whole nation. Taiwan compatriots should contribute their efforts to the third cooperation of the CCP and the KMT. (Jia Zhuangtao), member of the standing committee of the provincial committee of the China Democratic League, said: The Taiwan authorities should talk to the CCP as soon as possible and accomplish the great cause of reunification.

Also attending the forum were (Du Fen), (Wu Zhengyi), (Wang Yuanzhang), (Zhao Yanlai), (Li Dejia), (Jiang Yingliang), (Huang Guang), (Huang Baowen), (Li Zhenjia), (Liu Chongzhi), and (Li Yingzhi). All the participants hoped that the Taiwan authorities would launch cultural exchanges with the mainland and work hard in accomplishing the great cause of reunification.

BRIEFS

SICHUAN RICE HARVEST -- Chengdu, 29 Sep (XINHUA) -- Sichuan has reaped a bumper harvest from its more than 43 million mu of middle-season rice despite the worst floods in nearly 100 years that hit the province this summer. Because of increased per-mu yield, the total output of midseason rice topped the 1980 figure by 5 percent, or by about 1,500 million jin. Due to the floods this summer over 5 million mu of rice paddies were inundated and some 1 million mu destroyed. Before being hit by the floods the province expanded midseason rice acreage by more than 1 million mu while popularizing hybrid rice strains. Losses due to the floods were reduced thanks to the peasants' efforts to restore and repair the affected paddies after the floods. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0759 GMT 29 Sep 81 OW]

JIN MING MAKES SELF-CRITICISM AT HEBEI MEETING

HK020156 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] According to a HEBEI RIBAO report: The Hebei Provincial CCP Committee held a work conference from 2 to 9 September to transmit and implement the spirit of the conference on the work of Hebei convened by the central leadership and the speeches by leading comrades of the central authorities. In connection with the actual situation of Hebei, the participants penetratingly criticized leftist mistakes and the serious mistakes made by the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee, enhanced their enthusiasm and reduced their blindness in action. In the light of the actual situation in Hebei, they summed up the experience and lessons in strengthening unity and doing a good job of correcting past mistakes, and studied and decided upon the principles and tasks for doing a good job of promoting the work of Hebei.

The conference called on the party, government and people throughout the province to unite closely around the CCP Central Committee, penetratingly implement the spirit of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, correct past mistakes, boost the revolutionary enthusiasm of climbing the Taishan Mountain, conquering the 18 flights of steps and ascending the peak of the jade emperor, struggle in unity and win new victories. The participants made use of the method of the rectification of party work style in Yanan and conducted correct criticism and serious self-criticism, especially self-criticism.

The participants restudied the line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and penetratingly studied the spirit of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. On the basis of enhancing their ideology and unifying their understanding, they reviewed their work over the past year or so. While fully affirming their achievements, they emphatically discovered the discrepancies in their work, analyzed the reasons for the backwardness in the work of Hebei and put forward views and measures to change this kind of situation. When reviewing the work of Hebei over the past year or so, and on behalf of the provincial CCP committee, Comrade Jin Ming made a self-criticism. Next, principal responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee also respectively made self-criticisms regarding the work of doing a good job of correcting past mistakes, implementing party policies, readjusting the leadership groups, concentrating efforts to promote economic work and strengthening revolutionary unity. The participants put forward many very good criticisms and suggestions. The conference was filled with an atmosphere of democracy and unity throughout.

The participants said that implementing the spirit of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, uniting the ideology and action of the whole party and all people of Hebei under the spirit of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and resolutely maintaining political unanimity with the CCP Central Committee is of great current and far-reaching historical significance to Hebei. The party committees at all levels must take doing a good job of promoting the transmission of the spirit of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and of organizing the study of the resolution as their tasks of primary importance. This demand should be particularly valid for Hebei. Because of the influence of the mistakes of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee and the many existing problems of the provincial CCP committee in leading ideology and practical work over the past year or so, Hebei's work in correcting past mistakes has lagged far behind that of other provinces and municipalities. Through the study and implementation of the spirit of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, we must criticize leftism and the mistakes of the principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee, sum up past experience and lessons and make up for this missed lesson as quickly as possible.

At the conference, and in connection with the actual situation, the participants criticized the mistakes of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee. The participants held: The process of studying and implementing the spirit of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee is actually the process of penetratingly criticizing leftist mistakes and the serious mistakes of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee and doing a good job of correcting past mistakes in ideology and practical work. Criticizing the leftist line and the mistakes of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee must be carried out mainly in connection with all practical work. All localities and units must seriously eliminate leftist things and the influence of the serious mistakes made by the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee, distinguish between right and wrong on significant issues, specifically solve practical problems, eliminate all obstacles to the implementation of the spirit of the third and sixth plenary sessions of the CCP Central Committee, remove the long-existing influence of leftist mistakes among our cadres and enhance the cadres' ideological standard and understanding of policy.

In the course of studying and implementing the spirit of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, penetratingly criticizing leftism and criticizing the mistakes of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee, we must emphatically publicize the great and far-reaching significance of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee in the reelection of principal leading members of the CCP Central Committee and the election of new ones, firmly believe in the strong and effective leadership of the CCP Central Committee and resolutely maintain political unanimity with the CCP Central Committee.

The conference summed up, examined and studied the work of further doing a good job of implementing policies and reversing the verdicts on unjust, trumped-up and incorrect cases.

The participants emphasized: It is necessary to completely eliminate all erroneous ideas which hinder the implementation of policy, remove the leftist influence, do a good job of correcting past mistakes in ideology and resolutely act according to the party's directives. For all unjust, trumped-up and incorrect cases, and no matter who they involve -- this applies to senior cadres of the party and state -- we must act according to the principle of seeking truth from facts and resolutely reverse the incorrect verdicts without any exception. We must reverse the verdicts that are completely wrong or correct the wrong parts of the verdicts and procrastination is forbidden. For all comrades who were persecuted and wrongly punished during the "Great Cultural Revolution," we must rehabilitate them and restore their reputation. We must be bold to face up to problems that have arisen in our investigation and actively correct all newly created unjust, trumped-up and incorrect cases.

The provincial CCP committee has recently decided to officially reverse the verdicts on the unjust case of "the eastern Hebei party" and the trumped-up case of the "KMT of Qiu County." It has also stepped up its work concerning the trumped-up cases of the renegade cliques of Xian County and Shenze County and the unjust "30 September" case of HEBEI RIBAO, and the incorrect verdicts on the cases will soon be officially reversed. It has also decided that the case which charged Comrades Guo Zhensheng, Liu Zepei, Cai Jinchuan and Liu Duo with being counterrevolutionaries was incorrect as was the investigation of Comrades Wang Dongning, Yuan Zhen and Zhai Xiangdong. The people concerned have thus been officially rehabilitated. As for other problem cases which should be but have not yet been reversed, we should have them all reversed as soon as we obtain a clear picture of the situation. All provincial organs and all prefectures and municipalities must efficiently solve a number of cases which have great influence and involve a large number of people around the time of National Day in order to promote the smooth development of this work.

In the course of our implementation of policies, we must carry out penetrating and detailed ideological and political work and educate our comrades to acquire the way of thinking, the style and the vision of the proletariat. The party committees at all levels must readjust and strengthen their leadership groups in the areas of implementation of policy, substantiate and strengthen their work organs and select leading cadres to form work groups and go down to the grassroots level to inspect and promote the work. They must strive to complete this significant task within 6 months or a slightly longer period of time.

Readjusting the leadership group is a significant aspect of correcting past mistakes, implementing various policies and eliminating the negative consequences of the "Great Cultural Revolution." It is also an urgent requirement for maintaining political unanimity with the CCP Central Committee and developing the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. We must work hard to build the leadership groups at all levels into leadership groups which resolutely implement the line, principles and policies of the CCP Central Committee, work in close connection with the masses and are united and strong. The principal responsible comrades of the party committees at all levels must personally grasp the work and score achievements. They must have a good grasp of work policies, and should see that most of the cadres are good or relatively good and they must unite with the majority. For cadres who made mistakes during the Cultural Revolution, they must carry out analyses using a historical perspective. They must take into consideration the special circumstances and background during the Cultural Revolution and emphasize their actual current performance. For **cadres** who have understood their mistakes, who have seriously made self-criticisms and who have ability and enthusiasm, we must protect and trust them.

Judging from the current situation in most of the leadership groups, the major task is to carry out rectification in ideology and work style and enhance their combat strength. For a small number of leadership groups which really need readjustment, they must resolutely carry out readjustment. We must clear out from the party "three types of people:" For those who adopt an attitude of resistance to the line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and refuse to correct their attitude despite repeated and patient education, we must dismiss them from their leadership functions and powers. For those who are promoted too quickly and are given too many functions and too much power but who are incompetent, we must distinguish between different situations and appropriately readjust their work. For those who have made serious mistakes but have literally refused to admit, criticize and correct their own mistakes, we must strictly handle them and even inflict disciplinary punishment on them. For those who deliberately stir up trouble, we must inflict even more severe punishment on them. In the course of organizing readjustment, we must uphold the mass line and listen to the views of the masses. We must do a good job of promoting the ideological and political work of those who undergo readjustment and we must also pay attention to making proper arrangements for the work of veteran cadres. At the same time, we must actively select and train in a step-by-step and planned way a number of cadres who uphold the correct ideological and political line, have professional knowledge and organizational and leadership ability, are in their prime of life and have prospects for development to take up leadership work at all levels. Under the premise of upholding the revolutionary spirit, we must gradually achieve having our leadership groups composed of younger and more knowledgeable and professional people. In selecting cadres, we must follow the masses' line and act according to party policies and organizational principles and the principle of selecting cadres from all corners of the land.

The party committees at all levels must truly shift the focus of their work to economic construction, do a good job of correcting past mistakes in the economic sphere, and fully implement the eight-character principle of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy." They must bring into full play the superior features of Hebei and firmly grasp increasing production and practicing economy. In the course of readjustment, the whole economy must maintain a definite pace of development.

We must not understand readjustment as a simple retreat, but we must both advance and retreat and ultimately advance amid readjustment. For this reason, we must do everything possible to promote the national economy. We must firmly grasp the current situation and the last 3 months or so of this year, work hard to fulfill this year's plans and make preparations for comparatively rapid development in the national economy next year.

To ensure that we take new strides in next year's economic development, the conference demanded: In agricultural production, we must implement the principle of "never relaxing grain production while actively promoting agricultural diversification" and readjust the overall arrangement of agriculture in a planned and step-by-step way. In industrial production, we must further obtain a clear picture of the aim of production and cater to the needs of the rural areas and the consumers. In the light of the growing needs of the people in their material and cultural lives, we must readjust the internal structure of industry and actively increase the production of machinery for daily use, textile products, foodstuffs, small agricultural implements, phosphate fertilizers, cement, glass and small steel products. We must actively promote coal production. We must attach importance to both increasing production and practicing economy and do a good job of grasping comprehensive utilization. We must also achieve new growth in financial revenues and other aspects. While doing a good job of grasping industrial and agricultural production, we must do a good job of grasping planned parenthood work and strictly control population growth.

To promote the economy, we must continue to correct past mistakes and eliminate the leftist influence. We must widely practice the system of economic responsibility. At present, we must give prominence to doing a good job of grasping the system of linking remuneration to output in wheat production. Before spring farming begins next year, we must popularize, establish and put on a sound basis the system of linking remuneration to output for field crops, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery, water conservancy work, agricultural machinery, technicians and commune and brigade cadres. In industry, finance and trade, we must grasp the system of economic responsibility as a starting point for rectifying enterprises. We must further emancipate our minds, implement flexible policies and enliven the economy.

Doing a good job of promoting party work style and pushing forward the building of socialist spiritual civilization is a solemn political task of our whole party. Where should we set about building a spiritual civilization? At present, what we should emphatically do is to strengthen the leadership on the ideological front and solve the widely existing problem of lax and weak leadership. To change the lax and weak leadership, we must proceed from the party committees at all levels and first of all the provincial CCP committee. We must educate our cadres and especially the leading cadres to adopt a firm and clear stand on major issues of right and wrong and establish the healthy trend and deal blows at the unhealthy trend. We must strengthen the leadership on the ideological front, and the whole party must act to correct the party work style. We must carry out among all party members education in party spirit, discipline and laws with the "guiding principles" and the party constitution (draft revision) as the main aspect. We must carry forward the three major work styles of linking theory to practice, closely integrating with the masses and making criticism and self-criticism. We must vigorously publicize and commend all good people and good deeds involving the implementation of the "guiding principles" in a model way and uphold the party's fine work style and promote healthy tendencies.

For those who seriously violate the "guiding principles," take the lead in developing unhealthy trends and create a bad influence among the masses, we must inflict the necessary punishment of party discipline or state laws. We must never allow them to remain at large beyond the reach of party discipline and state laws. We must strengthen the leadership power of the discipline inspection committees of the party committees at all levels and select comrades who have strong party spirit, good work style and outstanding ability and prestige to take charge of the leadership work of the discipline inspection committees. Through the efforts of the whole party, we must strive to check within a relatively short time the most outstanding unhealthy trends in our localities and departments which arouse the masses' strongest reaction. In addition, we must unremittingly grasp the work through to the end so as to ensure a fundamental improvement in party work style. We must use party work style to guide the people's work style and restore and establish fine social habits. We must use the urban areas to guide the rural areas and strengthen our work in promoting public order. We must integrate temporary solutions with permanent cure and carry out comprehensive methods of improvement.

Unity, especially the unity of the leadership groups of party committees, is a premise for doing a good job of correcting past mistakes and promoting the building of material and spiritual civilizations. We must uphold party leadership in the same manner as we treasure our eyes and strengthen the unity of the leadership groups of the party committees at all levels.

Responsible comrades of all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees, all large factories, mines and other enterprises, institutes of higher education and all provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus, totaling some 700 people, attended the conference. Deputy directors of provincial organs and party members and cadres at and above grade 17 listened to reports and speeches at the conference.

HEBEI DEMOCRATIC MANAGEMENT MEETING CONCLUDES

HK040557 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Summary] "Li Erzhong, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and provincial governor, and Yue Zongtai, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor, spoke at the conclusion of the provincial conference on democratic enterprise management on 22 September. They emphatically pointed out: It is necessary to unwaveringly trust and rely on the broad masses of workers in order to do a good job of running socialist enterprises and strengthen the workers' sense of responsibility of being masters of the house. Pushing forward and perfecting the workers' congress system is one of the best forms for respecting the workers' democratic rights and strengthening democratic enterprise management, and is simultaneously a fundamental system of socialist enterprises." CCP committees at all levels and departments concerned must grasp this work well. The central task of the trade unions is to give play to the workers' role of being the masters of the house and assist the workers to solve material and spiritual difficulties in the course of building the four modernizations. Meanwhile, the central task of the workers' congresses is to promote production in the fourth quarter of the year and push forward the implementation of the production responsibility systems, enabling the enterprises to gain the best economic benefits. It is necessary to motivate the masses' enthusiasm in increasing production and economizing expenditures and preparing for next year's production.

"On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, Zhao Yimin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, gave a report 'Enhance Understanding, Strengthen Leadership and Further Improve the Level of Democratic Enterprise Management in the Province' at the beginning of the conference."

Responsible comrades of the provincial federation of trade unions, provincial economics committee, provincial CCP committee organization department and provincial cultural office also spoke at the conference, holding: It is necessary to work with concerted efforts and adopt effective measures to guide and supervise the enforcement of the regulations of the workers' congress system, and constantly sum up and create experiences in order to further perfect and improve the workers' congress system. Responsible comrades of various factories and units in the province also introduced their experiences at the conference.

HEBEI OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS CONFERENCE ENDS

HK040601 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Summary] "The Hebei provincial conference on Overseas Chinese affairs and the third session of the second committee of the provincial returned Overseas Chinese federation concluded on 24 September. The conference conveyed and studied the central leaders important instructions on work in Overseas Chinese affairs, the spirit of the national Overseas Chinese affairs forum and the relevant documents of the second session of the second committee of the national returned Overseas Chinese federation. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and people's government Li Erzhong, Wang Zheng, Yin Zhe, Zhao Yimin, Zhang Kerang, and Li Feng attended the conference and listened to the reports."

Comrade Li Erzhong gave an important speech. He said: Overseas Chinese affairs offices and federations throughout the province have done a lot of work in the past few years and have scored results. However, certain problems are still left unattended today. All prefectures and municipalities must spend a certain time to solve these problems. Overseas Chinese affairs are one of the important tasks of the entire party, and the entire party must attach importance to and strengthen leadership over them.

(Yang Zingzhong), deputy secretary general of the provincial people's government, made a report on Overseas Chinese affairs work, and provincial Vice Governor Li Feng gave a summation speech. During the conference, all the participants seriously studied and discussed the fundamental principle of Overseas Chinese affairs work in the new period put forward by Comrade Hu Yaobang. All the participants held: Seriously implementing the fundamental principle of Overseas Chinese affairs work and safeguarding the proper rights of the returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents is beneficial to the great unification cause and the building of the four modernizations. Leftist influence is still the main problem at present in the work of the province's Overseas Chinese affairs. There are still obstructions in the course of implementing the policy toward the Overseas Chinese. All areas must grasp and implement the policies regarding Overseas Chinese. All areas must grasp and implement the policies regarding Overseas Chinese affairs in accordance with the provincial CCP committee's instructions. It is necessary to reexamine and rehabilitate all victims of unjust, false and wrong cases concerning returned Overseas Chinese. We must trust and take care of the returned Overseas Chinese intellectuals.

The conference demanded that "it is necessary to give free rein to promote the enterprises run by Overseas Chinese and maintain their characteristics. We must pay attention to giving play to their superiority of having good foreign connections. Leading party and government departments at all levels must vigorously assist the enterprises run by the Overseas Chinese, and provide more opportunities for development."

SHANXI RIBAO ON CADRES BUILDING PRIVATE HOUSES

HK021450 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee approved and circulated a report of the provincial discipline inspection committee entitled "A Report on Correcting the Unhealthy Trend of State Cadres Building Private Houses." The text of the provincial CCP committee's instructions added to the report is as follows:

The provincial CCP committee approves the report of the provincial discipline inspection committee entitled "A Report on Correcting the Unhealthy Trend of State Cadres Building Private Houses." This report is now transmitted to you. Please resolutely implement it in accordance with actual conditions.

During the decade of internal disorder of the "Great Cultural Revolution," Lin Biao and the "gang of four" gravely undermined our party's work style. Even now much of their pernicious influence has not been liquidated and unhealthy trends are still corrupting many of our party members and cadres. One conspicuous fact is that at present, some state cadres of our province, especially leading cadres at county and commune levels, take advantage of their positions and power and resort to all kinds of improper means to benefit themselves and harm the public. They make use of money and materials of the state, the collectives and the masses to build private houses for themselves. This has exerted a very bad influence on the masses. What is more serious is that some leading cadres turn a blind eye and a deaf ear to such deeds and consider them common and natural. Some know clearly that such deeds are wrong but they are afraid of offending others and prefer to mediate. They dare not interfere and are not willing to interfere. Some are themselves involved in such deeds and are afraid of being exposed if they interfere in such things. Consequently, this unhealthy trend is not checked in many places and is even spreading.

The unhealthy trend of state cadres using improper means to build private houses for themselves is entirely incompatible with the nature and work style of our party. It corrupts our party-member cadres, damages our party's work style and social customs, injures the party's image, harms our party's lofty prestige among the masses and dampens the masses' enthusiasm in realizing the four modernizations. We must sharpen our vigilance and pay close attention to this. CCP committees at all levels must act in accordance with the spirit of strengthening the party's organizational discipline and constantly cleaning away the dust on our bodies which was put forth at the sixth plenary session and in Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech given on 1 July, and resolutely struggle against this unhealthy trend. Leading cadres must set a good example for others and conscientiously put themselves under the supervision of party members and the masses. CCP committees at all levels should not ignore or be helpless toward this illegal unhealthy trend. They should enforce party discipline and state law, and dare to grasp, interfere with and handle problems that have already occurred. Whenever they discover any such problems, they should carry out investigation and punish those who are involved, and investigate all such problems and punish all those who are involved and not leave any case unfinished. We are all equal before party discipline and state law. If a leading cadres holding an important post has violated law and discipline, the CCP committee at an upper level should pluck up its courage to make criticism, stop him and even punish him. Any individual or organization who tried to obstruct investigation or punishment of people who are involved in this unhealthy trend should be punished according to party discipline. If the CCP committees at all levels persist unswervingly in paying close attention to these problems, we certainly will attain good results.

Investigations and punishments in this respect carried out in different localities should be reported to the provincial CCP committee in good time. A written report should be submitted in mid-October.

SHANXI RIBAO ON ELIMINATING FACTIONALISM

HK020423 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Eliminate Factionalist Interference and Uphold the Principle of Party Spirit -- Third Comment on the Necessity of Taking Up the Weapon of Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] In the course of our current criticism and self-criticism, the interference of factionalism in some units still poses a problem which merits our attention. For example: People often hope for those comrades who did not originally belong to their own group to make mistakes and wait to pick on people. This is the attitude of: "Though I do not catch you here, I will wait for you there; and some day I will be able to catch you. We will just wait and see."

When those comrades who did not originally belong to their own group incur some shortcomings and mistakes, they do not seek truth from facts, conduct appropriate analyses and study, make criticism or provide help. Rather, they often follow the old tricks of the "Cultural Revolution" and do everything possible to exaggerate the shortcomings and mistakes of others. They often voice charges against others, saying that what the others do are the so-called "inevitable results" of staging "long-term" and "intentional" opposition to ~~this~~ and that and of "vainly attempting to do such and such." They are really pleased to put on others' political labels which they themselves shun. As for the mistakes made by the people who originally belonged to their group, however, they will cover up as much as possible and turn big problems into small problems and small problems into no problem at all.

Some people have taken the shortcomings and mistakes of others as a means to silence people and to cover up their own mistakes. For the same sort of mistake, when it is not made by the people of one's own group, one would adopt a very "serious" attitude and launch attacks against those who committed the mistakes and file complaints to the higher authorities. However, when it is made by oneself or by the people of one's own group, then one would do everything possible to conceal faults and gloss over wrong-doings. It seems that the same thing is wrong when done by others but is correct when done by oneself.

It is possible to cite some more examples. The harm done by factionalism to our carrying out normal criticism and self-criticism is very obvious. When one proceeds from a factional stand, it will be impossible for one to cherish the desire for unity, adopt an attitude of aiming at helping other people and curing the sickness to save the patient, and make use of the method of seeking truth from facts and making scientific analyses. The consequence will be that it will not only be impossible to achieve new unity through criticism on a new basis, but that criticism will make the original misunderstanding even bigger and deeper. It is thus literally harmful and detrimental to the party, the country, the people and all comrades, no matter which group they originally belonged to.

A very significant aspect of the "10 years of internal upheaval" is the upheaval in factionalism. People strived for factional interests, fought factional battles and attacked each other. You stabbed me one day and I stabbed you back the next day. Amid this tangled warfare, apart from a small number of people who could temporarily achieve some gains, most comrades suffered deeply. The kind of intimate relationships of the past in which comrades loved, helped them understand each other and made mutual criticism and self-criticism when any of them made a mistake, was completely shattered. Indifference, snobbishness and hypocrisy have replaced enthusiasm, integrity, trust and honesty. The party spirit was sabotaged, the fine social habits were destroyed, and the results are still causing us great pain. Should we not seriously bear in mind this very painful lesson?

TIANJIN PETROCHEMICAL FIBER PLANT COMPLETED

HK030436 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0756 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Newsletter: "The Completion of the Tianjin Petrochemical Fiber Plant -- The Largest Industrial Project in Tianjin Since Liberation"]

[Text] Tianjin, 29 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEI SHE) -- In the southern suburbs of Tianjin, a colossal building has been erected 20 li southwest of Xiaozhen town, which is noted for its rice, on the saline wasteland along the Beida Gang Reservoir. This is the newly built Tianjin petrochemical fiber plant which went into operation on a trial basis on 11 June and was put into regular production on 25 August. It takes only 75 days for the plant to accomplish the production process of loading naphtha to turning out finished products -- polyester fibers. This plant has now developed its productive capabilities and satisfied the requirements set by the state ahead of schedule.

This Plant Ranks First in the Whole Country in Output of Polyester Fibers

This plant is the largest modern industrial project to be constructed in Tianjin since liberation. It is subdivided into 5 affiliated plants which are chemical engineering, polyester fiber, thermoelectric, sewerage and machinery repair. About 10,000 staff members and workers are working in this plant. Some of its production equipment and facilities were imported from Japan and West Germany and some of the technical patents granted by the United States are of the advanced standards of the 1970's. This plant makes use of petroleum produced by the nearby Dagang oil field and naphtha refined at the Tianjin petrochemical plant which is located to the west of it. After the completion of a series of complicated physical and chemical reactions in the chemical engineering and polyester fiber plants, the petrochemical plant can yearly produce more than 50,000 tons of polyester fibers and 25,000 tons of polyester slices that can be reeled off. As far as the output of polyester fiber is concerned, this plant is the biggest in the country. The production capabilities of some of its machines such as the polymerization catalytic and spinning machines are also the largest in the country. The annual production output of each of these machines is 15,000 tons. Polyester fibers produced by China account for 20 percent of the total output of chemical fibers produced in the country. After this plant achieves full production, the percentage will increase to 30 percent.

A German Expert Highly Praises the Amazing Speed of the Trial Run

It took only 75 days for Tianjin petrochemical fiber plant to accomplish the setting up of the whole production process, and the installation of production equipment manufactured at home or imported from foreign countries, such as the facilities for adjustment, extraction, intermittent polycondensation, slicing, continuous polycondensation, spinning, after processing and packing, and so forth. Compared with some large petrochemical fiber plants throughout the country, this speed was unprecedented. In particular, the installment of methyl acetate facilities imported from the Krupp Company of West Germany is worth mentioning. Raw materials were received on 5 August and dimethyl terephthalate up to standard was produced on 14 August. A West German expert who took part in the trial run said: The Krupp Company has exported more than 20 sets of these facilities this year and the 15th set was exported to China. Actually, it took only 7 days to accomplish the whole production process, after deducting the lost time due to outside influence. This was truly unprecedented. The chief representative of the Krupp Company Mr. (Zigler) said: "The speed was amazing. It was beyond my expectation."

It Took 90 Minutes to Hoist a Gigantic Tower Which is 74 Meters in Height

The pile driving of this project began on 20 September 1977. Since then, the headquarters in charge of the building of this plant paid close attention to the quality of the project. The unit responsible for the installation of imported equipment and facilities was the No 4 engineering company of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, an advanced unit which recently awarded a silver medal by the state for its good work quality. When the plant was under construction, workers of this company learned from foreign countries' advanced management experience and carried out overall quality control. In the affiliated chemical engineering plant, there are 28 towers in the aromatic hydrocarbon combined facilities, which are a score of meters in height and their weights vary from 80 to 100 or 200 tons. Japanese experts suggested that the shells of these towers should be hoisted first and then work high above the ground could be carried out to install platforms, cross beams, pipes, instruments, lighting equipment, tower support, and so forth. To ensure the quality and progress of the project, workers of the No 4 engineering company put forth a plan based on their many years' experiences of installing all the equipment on ground before the towers were hoisted. They also explained some scientific basis of their plan, which was gladly accepted by the Japanese experts.

The No 28 gigantic dimethyl terephthalate tower is the largest at 74 meters in height and weighing 228 tons. When the tower was hoisted, Japanese experts rushed to the scene to make an inspection. Under unified guidance, more than 60 workers of the No 4 engineering company took only 1 and 1/2 hours to accomplish the task of hoisting the tower. It took them only 1 month to hoist the other 28 towers. The vertical and horizontal lines of the towers and the quality of the installed facilities were excellent. While shaking hands with Chinese workers, Japanese experts said: "This is your patent."

More Than 150,000 Welds Which Are All Up to Standard

In the imported equipment and facilities, there are a great number of thickly dotted conduits with different degrees of thickness which are like blood vessels in a human body and are as long as 57 km. The number of welds amounts to tens of thousands. Due to the fact that petrochemical production is characterized by high and low temperatures, volatility and inflammability, before the project was started, the No 4 engineering company specially trained a group of welders. They were permitted to take part in welding work only after they had passed a test and received certificates. After welding, they would use X-rays and supersonic waves to test the quality. Once they discovered any defects, they took immediate remedial measures. In the affiliated chemical engineering plant, there are conduits as long as 113 km. Conduits in the methyl acetate facilities and equipment, which total 6,700 km, are more complicated and were difficult to weld. The number of welds exceeded 150,000. About 20 percent of them were checked and all of them are up to standard. Conduits of the imported equipment and facilities were all pressed and cleaned. No defects -- cracks, blockages or leaks -- were discovered. This was a rare occurrence in such a big chemical fiber plant. The imported equipment and facilities are fully automated and most of them are operated by instruments. There are a great number of thickly dotted conduits in these instruments and tens of thousands of joints, and not a single defect is allowed in them. The work team of the No 4 engineering company in charge of the installation of these instruments worked meticulously and consciously. The quality of their installation work was excellent so that all machines work according to their design. The conduits are properly and beautifully erected. They are like a work of art appreciated by all.

BRIEFS

SHANXI COAL OUTPUT -- Taiyuan, 24 Sep (XINHUA) -- Shanxi Province, which produces one-fifth of China's coal, turned out 82.5 million tons of coal in the first eight months of this year, 9.2 million tons more than the state plan, and 4.6 percent more than the same 1980 period, according to the provincial bureau of coal industry today. Output of dressed coal and anthracite lumps each surpassed state plans by 100,000 tons. Coal shipped out of the province during the same period was 4.3 million tons more than the 1980 period, the bureau said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 24 Sep 81 OW]

LAWYERS CONFERENCE -- Beijing, 26 Sep (XINHUA) -- A lawyer work conference for the north China region was held recently in Beijing for the purpose of summing up past experience in this work and making preparations for the implementation of the provisional regulations on lawyers of the PRC. The conference stressed that the work of lawyers should be placed under the party leadership and should serve the needs of public security. China now has more than 4,800 lawyers and some 1,280 legal advisory offices. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0830 GMT 26 Sep 81 OW]

BELJING HIGHWAY -- Beijing, 30 Sep (XINHUA) -- A new 38 km highway from Changping to Yanqing in the suburbs of Beijing will open to traffic on 1 October. The situation of heavy traffic from Beijing to the scenic Badaling will improve as a result. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1614 GMT 30 Sep 81 OW]

DAQING OVERFULFILLS JANUARY-SEPTEMBER OIL PLAN

SK031110 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] As of 30 September, Daqing oilfield had overfulfilled the January-September crude oil production plan by 5,000 tons. This year Daqing oilfield's crude oil production task increased 3 percent over 1980, accounting for 51.5 percent of China's crude oil production plan. Under the situation in which Daqing oilfield has entered an exceptionally dry period and the production task has increased over last year, the broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians in the oilfield have fully displayed the revolutionary spirit of taking the whole situation into account, of having the courage to shoulder arduous tasks, of working diligently and perseveringly and of striving to make more contributions to the state. They have overcome all difficulties to continue carrying out the crude oil production task. In addition, they overfulfilled some important economic technical targets, including oil well-drilling footage, the rate of marketable crude oil, crude oil processing, subsurface operation and total industrial output value, in the past 9 months of this year. They also fulfilled the annual plan in expanding production capacity.

HEILONGJIANG FORESTRY RESOURCES SURVEY COMPLETED

OW030926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Harbin, October 3 (XINHUA) -- A survey of natural resources in the country's largest forestry area in Heilongjiang Province, northeast China, has been completed recently by 300 agronomists, forestry experts and technicians. The survey was sponsored by the provincial government. The area, embracing China's two northernmost mountains, produces one-fifth of the country's commercial timber. It covers 15.6 million hectares of forestry land and has the highest vegetation coverage rate in the country. Its annual output is 10 million cubic meters of timber.

The scientists suggested building new roads and opening new felling areas in the Da Hinggan Mountains where virgin forests have not been exploited due to lack of access. They also called for planned felling and rejuvenation in the Xiao Hinggan Mountains, China's leading timber producer, where reforestation work has been neglected.

According to the scientists, approximately 30 percent of the 1.33 million hectares of barren land in the area may be reclaimed for grain crops. They further proposed moving surplus farm hands from populous localities to the forestry area to reclaim the land, cultivate food crops and gradually rejuvenate the forestry land.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG TIMBER PROCESSING -- A comprehensive timber processing and utilization network has been built in Heilongjiang Province, enabling the utilization rate of the leftover timber scraps to increase from 20 percent in 1979 to 25.2 percent. During the January-August period, Heilongjiang Province produced 110,000 cubic meters of wooden board and some 200 varieties of wooden products. Forestry enterprises turned out some 4,100 tons of fibreboard in the past 8 months of 1981, an increase of 34.8 percent over the corresponding 1980 period. The total output value of wooden products, including furniture and building materials, is expected to be 269 million yuan in 1981. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG GOLD OUTPUT -- From May to August, the Handaqi gold mine of the Heihe gold mining administration produced 4,944 liang of gold and earned 720,000 yuan for the state. The gold mine began mechanized operations in 1958, halted deficits in 1970 and has earned over 3.3 million yuan for the state in the past 10 years. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 81 SK]

GANSU MILITIA CONFERENCE STRESSES ORGANIZATION

SK030752 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] The Lanzhou PLA units' militia work conference, which concluded on 7 September, discussed the issues of strengthening the militia's political work and improving its military training. The conference noted that the major task for militia work in the next 2 years is to comprehensively readjust militia organization. The conference noted: Only with the leadership of local party committees and governments and the support of pertinent departments can the problems in militia building be solved and the arduous task of comprehensively readjusting militia organizations be fulfilled. Therefore, all military districts and subdistricts and people's armed forces departments should ask local party committees and governments for advice in a timely manner to solve the problems they encounter when doing their work and should vigorously serve as good advisers so as to fulfill the organization readjustment task.

The conference held: To strengthen the militia's political and ideological work in the new situation, we should, first of all, overcome the current lax and weak leadership over ideological and political work, regularly conduct ideological education among militiamen and resist and combat erroneous ideological tendencies. We should encourage militiamen to stress decorum, manners, hygiene, discipline and morals; beautify their minds, language, behavior and environment; fear neither hardship nor death; learn from Lei Feng and other heroes, and enhance their sense of honor and responsibility.

NEW AUTONOMOUS COUNTY FOUNDED IN GANSU

OW042338 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1504 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Lanzhou, 4 Oct (XINHUA) -- With the approval of the State Council, Jishishan [4480 4285 1472] Boan-Dongxiang-Salar Autonomous County, Gansu Province, was formally founded on 30 September. Over 20,000 people of Baoan, Dongxiang, Salar as well as Hui, Tu and Han nationalities gathered at Chuimadui [0706 8702 1018], site of the leading organ of the autonomous county, for a grand celebration. Representatives of the nationality committee of the NPC and the nationality commission of the State Council and the leading comrades concerned of Gansu Province and Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture attended the celebration rally.

NINGXIA'S LI XUEZHI COMFORTS FLOOD VICTIMS

OW022014 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] According to station correspondents' reports from Ningxia, principal party and government leaders of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region Li Xuezhi, Ma Xin, Xue Hongfu and others on 1 October went separately to rural areas in Wuzhong and Helan Counties, to the Shizuishan (?coal yard) and to factories and shops in Yinchuan municipality to comfort the flood victims and workers and shop employees who persisted in their duty during the holiday.

Comrade Li Xuezhi went to (Yangkang) No 2 production team under (Chenyuantan) commune in the Hui Autonomous Region, Wuzhong County and inspected the damage to rice fields and villages inflicted by the flood. He engaged in cordial conversation with the commune members who were harvesting paddy rice crops or rebuilding their homes. He also comforted workers and shop employees in Yinchuan municipality who persisted in their duty during the holiday.

Comrade Ma Xin went to the Huang He great dyke in Shizuishan (?coal yard) on 1 October to examine the water situation. Due to the narrowness of the river, the water flow there was slow and the flood crest stayed at 4,300 cubic meters per second. The Huang He's water level was nearly 2 meters higher than Shizuishan municipality's ground level. Water was leaking at four narrow sections of the dyke. Comrade Ma Xin and the cadres and masses guarding the great dyke studied together the method for speeding up the work to stop the leaks in the dyke.

QINGHAI BEGINS MILITARY DRAFT OPERATION 5 OCT

SK041053 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] The 1981 winter draft will begin on 5 October in Qinghai Province. According to the stipulations in the draft order issued by the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, in urban areas only current high school graduates will be drafted. Youths working at plants, mines, enterprises and establishments or studying at schools will not be drafted. In rural areas, educated youths or youths with a certain degree of education and from families with an ample labor force will be drafted.

Considering the employment problem, the stipulations state that preference will be given to the children of [words indistinct] party, government and military organs who volunteer the application and are qualified.

The conscription ages this year are 18 and 19 for men, 17 for male 1981 high school graduates and 17 and 18 for female 1981 high school graduates. Applicants of all nationalities should enlist where their residence registers are. In areas mostly populated by minorities, certain quotas should be reserved for drafting minority young men into the army.

QINGHAI'S LIANG BUTING AT IDEOLOGICAL WORK FORUM

SK060520 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The provincial forum on problems on the ideological front held by the provincial CCP committee concluded 29 September in Xining. The forum relayed and implemented the guidelines of the national forum on problems on the ideological front, studied and discussed the important speeches on ideological work by Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and Hu Qiaomu, analyzed the provincial situation on the ideological front and conscientiously discussed ways to strengthen the party's leadership over the ideological front and to check any lax and weak workstyle.

Liang Buting, first secretary, and Ma Wanli, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, addressed the forum. The forum pointed out: Since the smashing of the gang of four, especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, leading party groups at all levels in the province and various departments on the ideological front have accomplished much and scored great achievements in accordance with the party Central Committee's guiding ideology of setting right things which have been thrown into disorder and in line with a whole set of plans. Although the main trend of the ideological front is good, a lax and weak situation exists in the party's leadership.

The forum held: There are many reasons for the existence of bourgeois liberalization. Class struggle exists in certain units. Influenced by the erroneous ideology of the left and right, some party members and nonparty personages lack an accurate understanding of the situation. Party leaders have not paid enough attention to the ideological work and have not been effective in conducting criticism. In strengthening and improving the party's leadership over the ideological front, CCP committees at all levels should achieve success in the following ways:

1. It is necessary to conscientiously relay and study the party Central Committee's documents on strengthening leadership over the ideological front, comprehend the guidelines of the speeches delivered by the leading comrades of the party Central Committee, enhance and unify the thinking, inspect and prevent the lax and weak leadership on the ideological front in line with the practical situation of various localities and units and discover major problems on the ideological front and map out measures to eliminate them.
2. It is necessary to restore and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style and be determined to conduct criticism and self-criticism. Old comrades should take the lead in conducting criticism to set good examples among the young people. It is also necessary to distinguish between the two different types of contradictions. Even contradictions among the people should be correctly handled. Serious and accurate criticism and proper criticism and proper struggle should be conducted against those who attempt to deviate from the track of socialism and party leadership and engage in the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, erroneous tendencies and negative factors. We should ferret out all hostile political elements and wage a struggle against them. It is necessary to launch literary criticism among the masses. To measure a literary work, equal attention should be paid to political and artistic manifestations. We should not adopt the method of categorically designating a literary work as either good or bad. All books having a correct political orientation should be recommended to the masses. The books which are basically good but have some mistakes should be revised after consulting with the authors or be published and criticized by the masses. Such books should not be completely negated or prevented from being published. This is not conducive to enhancing our literature and art. Besides, our province's literature and art have not been enhanced yet. All literary and art works which propagate a hostile ideology and oppose the four basic principles should be prevented from being printed, staged and sung. It is necessary to clearly explain to the authors what should and should not be written as stipulated by policies; otherwise, some authors would not dare to write, perform or sing.

We should make a concrete analysis of authors' intentions and deal with each case on its merit. The authors and their works can be combined as one, but also can be separated. Therefore, we should not completely negate an author due to an erroneous work. On the contrary, we should encourage the authors to write something and write even better after being criticized.
3. It is necessary to wage a struggle between two lines proceeding from the practical situation. While eliminating the erroneous left ideology, we should also prevent the right ideological trend from taking root. If we do not criticize the right ideology, it will interfere with the criticism of left ideology. All fronts should proceed from reality and solve all problems they have and should not copy others in disregard of specific conditions.
4. All fronts should strengthen ideological and political work. Ideological and political work can never be replaced by economic measures.

Attending the forum were responsible comrades in charge of ideological and political work at various departments under the provincial CCP committee, various units at the provincial level and various prefectural and autonomous prefectural CCP committees and responsible comrades of theory, literature and art, journalism, education and publishing departments -- 170 persons in all.

BRIEFS

QINGHAI WOOL PURCHASES -- By 10 September, wool purchased in Qinghai Province and stored in Xining municipality totaled 21.65 million jin, fulfilling 80.5 percent of the annual purchasing task. Haiyan, Gangca, Menyuan, Jianca, Xinhau, Hualong, Huangyuan and Huangzhong counties have overfulfilled their annual purchasing tasks. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Oct 81 SK]

TIE YING CALLS FOR ZHEJIANG-TAIWAN EXCHANGES

OW052208 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1532 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Hangzhou, 5 Oct (XINHUA) -- Tie Ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress, said today: In order to carry out the policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of peaceful reunification as explained by Chairman Ye Jianying, we should strengthen all kinds of friendly exchanges between Zhejiang and Taiwan.

Tie Ying said: We invite people of all circles in Taiwan who are natives of Zhejiang to come back to visit their relatives or friends. We will provide them with every convenience. We invite Taiwan compatriots to come and settle in Zhejiang, and we guarantee their freedom of entry and exit. We will heartily receive the Taiwan fishermen who have had accidents on the seas. In addition, we invite the Jiangsu-Zhejiang financial groups and people of industrial and commercial circles in Taiwan to come to Zhejiang to make investments and engage in tourist and other economic undertakings. Their legal rights, interests and profits are truly guaranteed.

Tie Ying made the above statement at this afternoon's meeting of responsible persons from various departments of provincial organizations.

PRC, TAIWAN RED CROSS COOPERATION PROPOSED

OW051654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Qian Xinzhou, president of the Red Cross Society of China, said here yesterday that the Red Cross Society of China is willing to cooperate with their colleagues in the Taiwan Red Cross Society to further the cause of reunification and prosperity of the motherland.

In this connection he proposed that the two societies cooperate in searching for relatives and passing on letters to people on the mainland and Taiwan. He said the Red Cross Society of China will willingly provide Taiwan compatriots with help in contacting or being reunited with relatives and friends on the mainland. The Red Cross Society can arrange for individuals or groups organised by the Taiwan Red Cross Society to visit relatives and friends on the mainland.

The two societies should exchange delegations so as to promote mutual understanding and the development of the work of the Red Cross, he added.

A leading member of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism of China in an interview with XINHUA said that Taiwan compatriots are welcome to come to the mainland to visit relatives and friends and make tours. All Chinese Travel Service branches will see to it that tourists from Taiwan get all conveniences and preferential treatment. He went on to say that the Chinese General Administration for Travel and Tourism is ready to consult with Taiwan tourist agencies on any problems about resuming travel and touring activities between the mainland and Taiwan.

"And if the Taiwan authorities agree, we will help people on the mainland go to visit relatives and make tours of Taiwan," he added.

PRC REPORTEDLY WOULD AGREE TO MEDIATION ON TAIWAN

OW060036 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 2330 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] According to NHK correspondent Shiojima, China has disclosed its readiness to agree to foreign mediation in order to realize negotiations with Taiwan on peaceful reunification. The disclosure was made yesterday when PRC Vice Foreign Minister Zhong Xidong held a press conference for Japanese reporters.

During the press conference, Zhong acknowledged that the Taiwan authorities promptly rejected the PRC proposal made by NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying on 30 September for the peaceful reunification of the motherland by Taiwan's return. However, he added, this does not mean that the Kuomintang will never agree to hold negotiations with the CCP. Thus he indicated that the PRC will wait and see what move the Kuomintang will make.

When asked whether China would accept a mediation offer by a third country, Vice Foreign Minister Zhong said: "The reunification of the motherland by Taiwan's return is an internal affair of China. Hence no foreign country will be allowed to meddle in or confound it. However if Japan, the United States, or any other friend seeks to play the role of promoting cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CCP for the third time, we will welcome it."

This statement of Vice Foreign Minister Zhong Xidong's may be construed as indicating that as regards negotiations with Taiwan for peaceful reunification, the PRC is taking the flexible attitude of accepting any mediation offer by a third party while waiting for time to mature.

PRC REPORTEDLY WILL NOT LET TAIWAN IMPORT ARMS FREELY

OW051305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, Oct 5 (KYODO) -- China's Foreign Vice Minister Zhong Xidong said Monday Taiwan will not be allowed to import arms from foreign countries freely under a package of fresh proposals for reunification made last week.

Zhong's remark is understood to suggest that Taiwan's Armed Forces would be placed under the command of the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party. He made the remark during a meeting with Japanese correspondents here.

Zhong said that equipment renewal for the Taiwanese Armed Forces is a different matter from that proposal.

Last Wednesday, China's de facto head of state Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, proposed direct talks with Taiwan for reunification of the mainland and the island.

Under the proposal, Taiwan could keep its own armed forces and social and economic systems and enjoy a high degree of autonomy as a special administrative region.

TAIPEI RADIO WARNS AGAINST CHINA 'BLANDISHMENT'

OW051014 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Station commentary: "Beware of the Communists Bringing Offers"]

[Text] (?As) the Trojans (?said) in the war with Athens, beware of the Greeks (?and) gifts. The Republic of China must also beware of the Chinese communists bringing offers. For several years now, Red China has been holding out what (?purports) to be a gift to the Republic of China. A new one was proffered just the other day -- cheap oil, which is something every developing country needs. But these Chinese communist gifts are booby trapped. They are part of the continuing united front effort to deceive our foreign friends.

The communists know that we cannot be fooled. Our people have been through all of this before. We had negotiated with the communists and been stabbed in the back. We had listened to the urging by the United States and gone back for another try. Such were the principal reasons the communists were able to usurp the mainland in the first place. So the Republic of China is not about to buy oil or anything else from the Chinese communists.

Any trade between us is indirect, and we have no control over it. We should be (?an utter fool) to listen to communist blandishment about trade, visitation, mail and especially about negotiation. Even the communists are aware of this. While putting their sweet face for the Americans and other foreigners, they turn to us every once in a while with threats to invade Taiwan unless we surrender promptly [words indistinct] above all, the Red Chinese want to break the pipeline which conveys defensive weapons from the United States to the Republic of China. This is our lifeline. Breaking it is the quickest way to bring the communists crashing down on our coast.

Strength alone has kept (?us safe) for more than 30 years. So the communists not only talked recently to the Americans, but urged them to twist our arms and compel us to sit down at a stacked negotiation table.

Correspondents come to Taiwan and try to find evidence that (?we are) preparing to talk to the communists. But (?from such) conversations that might arise at dinner parties, there is no such evidence. This is not merely the policy of the government but the wish of the people. What good do the people of the Republic of China have to gain from negotiations with the communists? Only communism, only enslavement, only depressed standards of living, only loss of personal freedom. Some foreigners have said that reunification on the Republic of China's terms is a dream. Why should it be? Those terms include only one crucially important point, that is, the demolition of communism and the system on the mainland. That is what the billion people on continental China want. They want to be free of tyranny and oppression. They want a chance to work [words indistinct] they want to learn from Taiwan.

The Republic of China has made lots of (?plans) for the recovery of the mainland. In the end, all will depend on the [words indistinct] of the free Chinese people. Once communism has been cast out, and that must be by the Chinese people, the future of China will be decided by election and leaders of the people's choice. We think the Constitution of the Republic of China is one of mankind's noblest documents. But if changes are required by objective conditions, it can be amended by the representatives of the people. Red China's united front has no chance here in Taiwan, where we know communism best. On the other hand, it has to be watched carefully and repudiated in foreign lands where people think any call for peace must be sincere. The Chinese peace call is [words indistinct].

CHUNG YANG JIH PAO ON TAIWAN-U.S. RELATIONS

OW051415 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "'Enhancing Sino-U.S. Relations Through Mutual Trust and Benefit' -- On President Chiang's Important Talk With American Journalist Marvin Stone"]

[Text] In his recent interview with Marvin Stone, editor of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, President Chiang looked forward to an improvement of Sino-U.S. relations in the future. He also analyzed the Chinese communists' scheme to take advantage of the United States and explained our firm stand against the Chinese communists' united front offensive. President Chiang's earnest and incisive remarks should have given the world a better understanding of our position and the way the United States, the Soviet Union and the Chinese communists use one another.

We must first point out that the Chinese communists, in conjunction with their diplomatic maneuvers, have made use of every opportunity in recent years to create the false impression that they are peace-loving and willing to hold peace talks with us. Their purpose in doing this is to fool the Free World and weaken its support for the Republic of China. On the other hand, the communists are trying to undermine the morale of the people of the Republic of China to pave the way for an invasion of Taiwan. The fact is that the Chinese communists have never given up the use of force and have never stopped their intention of seizing Taiwan by force. President Chiang pointed out in the interview that "the Chinese communists have said over and over again that they will solve the 'Taiwan problem' forcibly and have written the 'liberation of Taiwan' into their 1979 'constitution.' All the facts support the conclusion that the Chinese communist regime has not changed its goal of communizing Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu." We are fully aware of the Chinese communists' intentions and tactics. Therefore, we must renew and replenish our military equipment and strengthen our defense in order to check the Chinese communists' adventures.

Thanks to effective implementation of the three people's principles in the Republic of China over the past 30 years and more, the Chinese people in Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu are well-fed and clothed and are living a life of peace, harmony, happiness and freedom; however, the Chinese people on the mainland are living a life of poverty, backwardness and privation. Such sharp contrasts on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait have proved that the three principles of the people are appropriate for China and that the communist system has brought calamity to the country and people. For this reason, a strong, progressive and prosperous Republic of China will serve as the most effective challenge and the most powerful rebuff to the Chinese communists' tryannical rule. Despite the various deceptions and united front tricks played by the Chinese communists, "destruction of the Republic of China remains their ultimate and supreme goal." Based on our painful historical experiences, we will continue to uphold our stand of having absolutely no contacts or negotiations with the Chinese communists. We firmly believe that only the three principles of the people can build a strong, prosperous, free and democratic China, and that only under the system based on the three principles of the people can China be unified in a real sense.

Some Americans are of the opinion that they can play the Communist Chinese card in order to deal with the Soviet Union, and the U.S. Government has been pursuing a policy based on this belief in recent years. This policy has apparently benefited the USSR and the Chinese communists. President Chiang pointed out: "In fact, the Chinese communist regime and Soviet Russia were at odds before the United States began to 'normalize' its relations with the Chinese communists. The Chinese communists are so poor and backward and their strength so tenuous that they cannot really be considered a card to be played. Moreover, the Russian communists have shown little self-control despite the establishment of U.S.-Chinese communist diplomatic ties. On the contrary, the Soviets have stepped up their expansion in the Asian-Pacific region for fear of a possible alliance among the United States, the Chinese communists and Japan. This has increased tension in this region." After the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the communist bandits, the Soviets flagrantly sent troops into Afghanistan, turned Cam Ranh Bay and Danang in Vietnam and Kompong Som in Kampuchea into Soviet bases and increased their armed forces on the northern islands of Japan. All this proves that the USSR has accelerated its expansion in total disregard of the Communist Chinese card played by the United States. As for the Chinese communists, they have utilized their relations with the United States to play the American card with the USSR. If the United States further develops its ties with the Chinese communists, it will fall into the trap set by the Chinese communists, and this will bring endless trouble instead of benefiting the international situation today. Furthermore, both the USSR and the Chinese communists share the same ambition of burying capitalism and communizing the Free World. We can never ignore the possibility that the Chinese and Russian communists may one day bury their hatchet and become partners again!

Chinese people at home and abroad as well as peace-loving and justice-upholding people the world over have been very much concerned with the development of relations between the Republic of China and the United States. We have repeatedly pointed out that "the Republic of China and the United States will both benefit from cooperation." The two countries fought the Second World War shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand. It is truly a major loss to both countries that the diplomatic ties between the two allies, who maintained a profound friendship during the 30-year period after the war, was interrupted by the U.S. intention to "league with the Chinese communist bandits to check the USSR." Fortunately, ever since Reagan took office as U.S. President the relations between the Republic of China and the United States have been gradually improving. "President Reagan is a political leader of principles and ideals. He has a strong sense of justice and morality. Since his inauguration he has shown determination and courage in external and internal affairs." President Chiang has time and again made similar complimentary remarks about President Reagan. Mutual trust is important for friendship, and the relations between the Republic of China and the United States should be based on mutual trust. We respect President Reagan, and the mutual trust between our two countries has been gradually restored. In accordance with established policies and principles, we are working patiently and perseveringly to further promote these relations. We firmly believe the ties will become stronger in the days to come.

Self-reliance, self-confidence and hard work are important in building a nation. Today the international situation is complicated and unpredictable. We must closely watch the developments in international relations and take the necessary countermeasures. But our fortitude and strenuous struggle are most important.

President Chiang pointed out that, although we suffered serious setbacks after the United States severed diplomatic relations with us, because we relied on our consistent belief and worked hard to maintain our dignity, sought self-reliance and showed great fortitude we were able to minimize the damage and turn back the adverse situation. This is the reason why we can still stand tall and straight in the world. President Chiang has also repeatedly admonished our countrymen that we must build our country with perseverance, self-confidence and diligence. It is hoped that our fellow countrymen will follow this instruction and continue to work hard to create a more favorable situation.

LACK OF MANPOWER SEEN AFFECTING COAL OUTPUT

OW060433 Taipei CNA in English 0239 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Taipei, 6 Oct (CNA) -- The Taiwan Provincial Bureau of Mines is calling for training of new workers to meet the demand of manpower in the coal mining industry.

According to a report released by the bureau, the number of coal miners has been declining at an annual average of 2,000 persons. In 1971 Taiwan had 40,000 workers, and within a decade the figure dropped to 20,000 last year.

The bureau estimated that of Taiwan's entire coal deposits at least 65 million metric tons may be worthy of mining in the future. It added, however, that for lack of sufficient manpower, it would be difficult to maintain the current production level.

Taiwan's coal output has been around 2.5 million tons, but the bureau said this year's production is likely to slip below 2.4 million tons.

The demand for more coal miners to join the task force is increasingly urgent because Taiwan's surface mining has nearly come to an end while the remaining deposits require difficult room-and-pillar work known as "deep mining," the bureau said.

TAIWAN WRITER DISCUSSES ISSUE OF REUNIFICATION

Hong Kong ZHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 47, 1 Sep 81 pp 69-70

[Article: "Exploration of the Reunification Issue in a Taiwan Publication"]

[Text] Editor: The text reprinted below consists of two sections of the article entitled "The Road of Modernization of the Two Coasts of the Taiwan Strait." It appeared in the inaugural issue of LIANHE YUEKAN, a Taiwan publication, in July, and was written by Gao Yingmao [7559 5391 5399].

In the sections under the subtitles "Exploration of the Reunification Issue" and "Conclusion," the author made a brief and concise analysis of the reunification issue of the two coasts of the strait and suggested limited contact, "indirect trade," "peaceful competition," and mutually "learning each other's good points and reform the defects" under the principle of giving consideration to humanitarianism, mutual benefit and security. We feel that such analysis and suggestions in Taiwan's media are relatively sober and rational. Today, concerned over the issue of reunification, Chinese at home and abroad have made many different suggestions. The article reprinted here will serve as a reference. It is slightly abridged. [end editor's note]

Exploration of the Reunification Issue

To put it succinctly, there are only two basic means to reunify the two coasts of Taiwan Strait: 1) Reunification by force: Send troops across the strait and, by the law of the jungle, reunify by defeating the other side. 2) Peaceful reunification: Under the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, complete the reunification by peaceful means by both sides. At present, Communist China possesses an army of over 4 million, large numbers of fighter planes and naval vessels, and strategic atomic weapons. On the surface, it should be easy for it to attack Taiwan by force, but actually, it must give careful consideration to several major problems which are difficult to surmount: 1) Though the number of the "Liberation Army" is several times greater than Taiwan's 500,000 troops, in quality, Taiwan's airforce and navy are better equipped and better trained. According to the estimates of military experts in general, if Communist China stubbornly wants to cross the strait and attack Taiwan, it must be prepared to sacrifice one-third or more of its air and naval strengths. Under the grave threat of Soviet forces, whether it can pay such a high price for Taiwan is naturally a difficult strategic dilemma. 2) Whether Communist China will resort to atomic weapons to give Taiwan a blood bath in order to compensate for its military deficiencies in other aspects is also a dilemma. How will it justify itself in morality and justice if it slaughters tens of millions of its compatriots? After occupying Taiwan, what will be the benefit if the economy and industry of the island are completely destroyed? 3) If Communist China attacks Taiwan by force, the economy of the mainland will inevitably suffer severe destructions. Meanwhile, the scientific, technological and economic relations built by Communist China with the West in recent years will also run into serious difficulties. Finally, does Communist China have the capacity to fight simultaneously in the north and the south, facing the Soviet Union in the north and Taiwan and Vietnam in the south? All these are dilemmas which Communist China is unable to give a definite answer.

If the potential of reunification by force is not great, what is the potential of "peaceful reunification?" In recent years, Beijing has been reinforcing its "peace offensive" toward Taiwan, and the slogan "liberate Taiwan" has changed to "return to the motherland." Besides appealing to Taiwan to launch the "three-open" (opening trade, postal communication, and visiting), last year it proposed the "five-guarantees." Beijing guarantees that 1) Taiwan may keep its social system; 2) its living standard will not be lowered; 3) it may maintain its people-to-people relations with foreign countries; 4) it may enjoy self-governing rights; 5) it may even keep its troops.

These proposals do not have a strong appeal to Taiwan. There are the following reasons worthy of attention: 1) In the past 60 plus years, Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party held peace negotiations and cooperations three times, and every time the Kuomintang got the worst of it, ending in defeat and withdrawal from the mainland the last time. The Kuomintang will not forget such historical experiences. 2) The "peaceful liberation" of Xizang also taught the Taiwan people a frightening lesson. The Xizang authorities signed the "Agreement of Peaceful Liberation" of 17 articles with Beijing on 23 May 1951, but in the spring of 1959, Beijing sent troops to occupy Xizang and suppress the "rebellion." In fact, the "lenient" conditions proposed by Beijing to Taiwan at present are almost identical to those proposed to Xizang in 1951. The Taiwan people seem to be highly aware of the possibility of a repetition of history. 3) As analyzed above, great gaps and discrepancies have occurred in the living standards and living patterns of Taiwan and the mainland in the past 30 years. To protect its prosperous living conditions and free living pattern, Taiwan most likely will reinforce its resistance of the mainland's appeal for a united front, rather than voluntarily supporting it. Concrete economic interests will strengthen the anti-communist ideology of the Taiwan people. Possibly deeply aware of this problem, Deng Xiaoping, in his speech on New Year's Day of 1980, stated emphatically that the peaceful reunification of Taiwan awaits the improvement of mainland China's political and economic systems until they excel those of Taiwan. However, he hoped that, by the year 2000, the average per capita income on the mainland will reach \$1,000, but what requires attention is that the average income per capita in Taiwan, by that time, will exceed \$7,000. The most important key to the reunification of the two coasts of the Taiwan Strait actually may not be the difference in the living standards, but the difference in the basic systems and living patterns.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing analysis, we may conclude that, in the near future, the reunification of the two coasts of Taiwan Strait will absolutely not be a simple issue. Today, while it is impossible for either side to use the means of force to attain reunification, nor is it possible to attain the goal by means of peace. Under this stalemate of "neither war nor peace," peaceful competition under the status quo becomes the most feasible and also the most constructive direction of development. For the survival of their own systems and for increasing the appeal to the people of the other side, the regimes on both coasts must produce the best patterns and systems for the welfare of the Chinese people. Meanwhile, peaceful competition will create a strong mutually stimulating effect, learning the good points of the other side and reforming one's own defects.

Today, the "three-open" proposed by Communist China is rather premature. Obviously, the time is not ripe, and there is no trust and confidence between the two sides. Such peace offensive has become a tool of threat and inducement for the united front. However, under the principle of giving consideration to humanitarianism, mutual benefit and security, limited contact and "indirect trade," getting along peacefully, seem to be worthy of a try; it will contribute considerably to the peace and prosperity of both coasts. In terms of the effort for modernization, many obvious experiences and patterns fully proved to be effective and successful in Taiwan should serve as valuable references to the mainland in its economic development. Taiwan's large scientific and technical manpower should be of considerable help to the modernization of the mainland. This is not only a feasible, but also correct, path for mainland China to follow. The Chinese people on both sides of Taiwan Strait and the millions of Overseas Chinese will approve and support it. Under the major premise of seeking happiness for all the Chinese people, this is the most important task at the present time. As for the issue of final reunification, it is best to ask history for help for its gradual solution.

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST ON GUANGDONG FLOOD DAMAGE

HK060208 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 Oct 81 p 14

[By staff correspondent]

[Excerpt] More than a quarter of a million acres of agricultural land were flooded and nearly 6,000 houses and other homes were destroyed in torrential rainfall over large areas adjoining the Pearl River Delta and over southwest Guangdong Province in the past week, according to reports from the provincial capital of Guangzhou yesterday.

Road and river traffic in many sectors was disrupted and flood levels as high as 2 meters breached dykes and several water conservancy projects, the report said.

More than 1,000 tourists in western Guangdong were reported stranded.

A total of 36 municipalities and counties, largely in the Zhanjiang, Shaoqing and Foshan regions, were affected by the rainfall which ranged from 220 millimeters (8.7 inches) to more than 500 millimeters (nearly 20 inches).

In Kaiping County, west of Guangzhou, nearly 760 millimeters (29.9 inches) of rainfall was recorded in a 6 day period from September 28. Emergency relief work was ordered and every effort was being made to revive agricultural production, the report said.

The damage was said to be severe. In the Zhanjiang and Foshan areas, a total of 1.64 million mu (about 273,000 acres) of agricultural land was inundated, including 1.39 million mu (about 232,000 acres) of paddy fields.

Although much of the rice crop has been harvested many cash crops and vegetables were severely affected by the rains.

WEN WEI PO REPORTS INCREASES IN PRC BANK DEPOSITS

HK051432 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 5 Oct 81 p 6

[Dispatch from Beijing: "China Accumulates More Funds -- Bank Deposits Exceed 170 Billion Yuan"]

[Text] In his recent speech at the economic research center, Yang Peixin, responsible person of the Institute of Economics of the People's Bank of China, said: "In the course of our economic reforms, bank deposits have increased substantially and more funds than that stipulated in the fiscal budget have been accumulated. This is a heartening phenomenon."

Yang Peixin revealed: "During the years of the 'Great Cultural Revolution,' China's bank deposits increased at an annual rate of one to several billion yuan. The increase never exceeded the 10 billion yuan mark. In the years 1979 and 1980, however, increases of 20.4 billion yuan and 32.2 billion yuan, respectively, were registered. Thus, total bank deposits increased to 175.2 billion yuan, a sum greater than the state's revenue of 103.6 billion yuan." He believed that in the course of the development of socialized mass production, funds amassed by the banks are bound to increase and exceed the scope of state revenue. Extra-budgetary funds exceeding budgetary funds is an objective law and a trend of development which is independent of man's will.

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